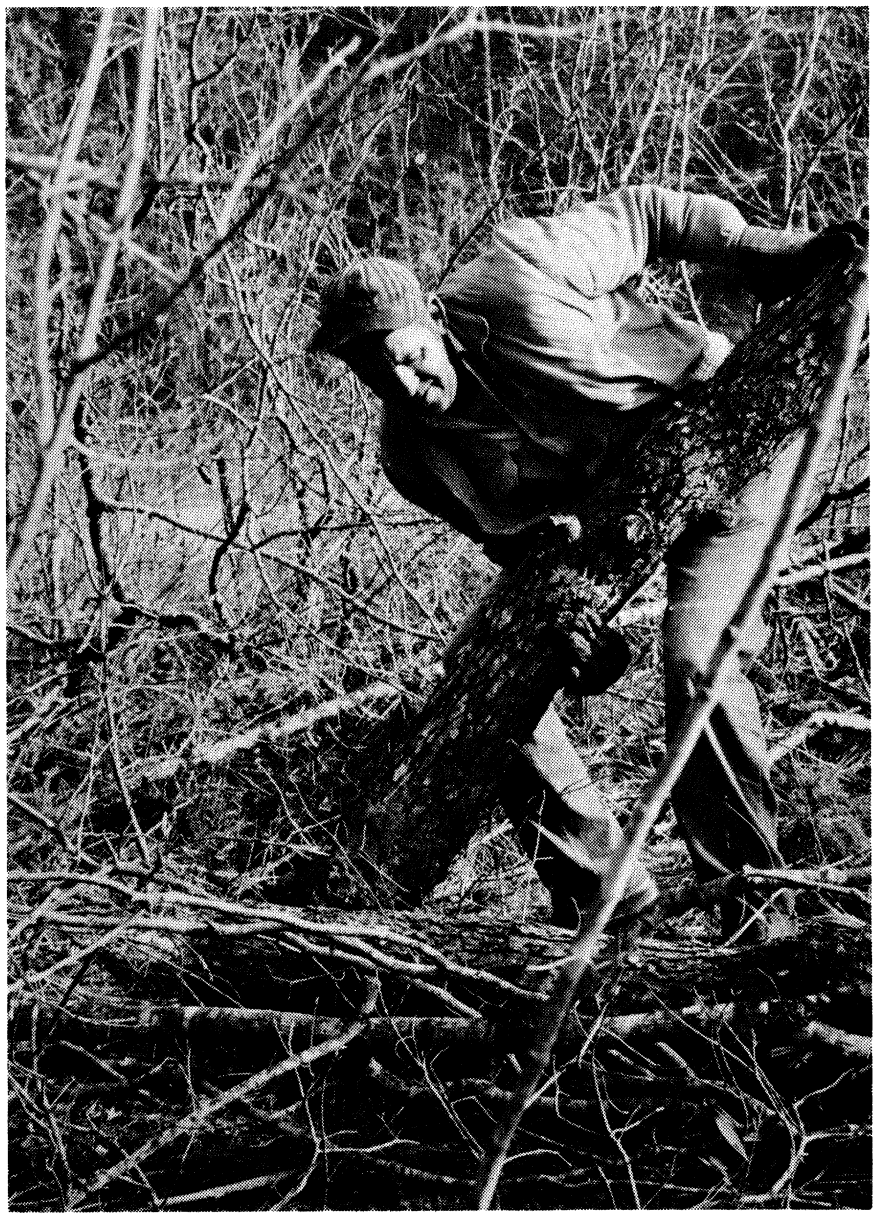

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

#516 April 14, 1973

Contains Radical Media List

Packet #515
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RADICAL PUBLICATIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS LIST

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE
160 Claremont Avenue
New York, N.Y., 10027
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Ninth Edition
Corrected to

CODE:

O: Organization	W: Women	HS: High School
BS: Bookstore	S: Service	
C: College Paper	V: Vietnam Veterans	
P: Paper	Pu: Publication	
NS: News Service	SB: Switchboard	
PS: Print Shop	G: Gay	
R: Radio	NA: Native American	
Re: Research	TW: Third World	

PUERTO RICO:

Claridad, Toscania 1153, Urb. Villa Capri, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico 00924 TWP

MASSACHUSETTS:

Black Mass. Communications Project, WFCR-FM, Hampshire House, U. Mass., Amherst Mass. 01002 TWR
Daily Collegian, Student Union Bldg., U. Mass., Amherst, Mass. 01002 C
Valley Peace Center, 1 Cook Place, Amherst, Mass., 01002 O
New World, Jeremiah Smith, Box 842, Amherst College, Amherst, Mass., 01002 TWCP
99th Bummer, GPO Box 382, Chicopee, Mass. 01021 P
Submarine Church Press, 373 North Farms Road, Florence, Mass. 01060 P
New Unity, Box 891, Springfield, Mass., 01101 P
Gemini Media Incorporated, 4 East Central Street, #464, Worcester, Mass., 01613 P
The Communicator, c/o Alan Solomont, 23 School Street, Lowell, Mass., 01851 P
Black Panther Party, 23 Winthrop St., Roxbury, Mass., 02119 TWO
Struggle, P.O. Box 211, Dorchester, Mass., 02021 TWP
The Speaker, 23 A Moulton Street, Charleston, Mass., 02129 P
Submarine Press, 388 Arborway, Jamaica Plains, Mass., 02130 P

Indochina Peace Campaign, 67A Winthrop Street, Cambridge, Mass., 02138 O
Research Warehouse, P.O. Box 213, Cambridge, Mass., 02138 Re
The Red Book, 91 River Street, Cambridge, Mass., 02139 BS
Resist, Room 4, 763 Massuchusets Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., 02139 O
Community News Service, c/o Urban Planning Aid, 639 Mass. Avenue, Cambridge, Mass., 02139 NS
Hovey Street Press, 1255 Cambridge Street, Cambridge, Mass., 02139 PS
Vietnam Resource Center, (Thoi-Báo Gà), 76A Pleasant Street, Cambridge, Mass., 02139 TWP

Rough Times (Radical Therapist), P.O. Box 89, West Somerville, Mass., 02144 P
Tufts Observer, P.O. Box 52, Tufts Branch, Medford, Mass., 02153 C
Bridgewater Hard Times Press, Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass., 02324 C
Bilge Pump, Massachustts Maritime Academy, Buzzards Bay, Mass., 02532 C
For The People, 464 Division Street, Fall River, Mass., 02721 P

RHODE ISLAND:

Good Five Cent Cigar, Memorial Union, Kingston, Rhode Island 02881 C
Fighting Times, Box 455 Annex Station, Providence, Rhode Island 02901 P

NEW HAMPSHIRE:

New Hampshire People's Press, Box 401, Portsmouth, New Hampshire 03801 PS

MAINE:

Portland Rag, Box 4211 Station A, Portland, Maine 04104 P
Baked Apple, c/o University of Maine, Farmington, Maine 04938 C

VERMONT:

First Issue Press, 127 Main Street, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301 P
Windham Free Press, Box 438, Windham College, Putney, Vermont 05346 C

CONNECTICUT:

Lightning, Box 326, Storrs, Conn., 06268 P
The New Paper, University of Hartford, 200 Bloomfield Avenue, West Hartford, Conn., 06117 C
First Casualty Press, P.O. Box 518, Coventry, Conn., 06238 V

Newsbank, P.O. Box 645, Greenwich, Conn., 06830	NS
The Paper, 57 Stanton Lane, Stamford, Conn., 06902	P
NEW JERSEY:	
Veritas, Bloomfield College, Bloomfield, New Jersey 07003	C
Red Star, 247 South Ridgewood Road, South Orange, New Jersey 07079	O
The Black Voice, P.O. Box 1855, Newark, New Jersey 07101	TWP
Comite Pro Defensa Derechos Humanos En La Rep. Dom., PO Box 1032, Newark, N.J., 07101	O
N.J. Student Union, 687 Larch Avenue, Teaneck, New Jersey 07666	Pu
Peace Center, 396 Cedar Lane, Teaneck, New Jersey 07666	O
Drew Acorn, Drew University, Madison, New Jersey 07940	C
ARGO, Cabin #2, Stockton College, Pomona, New Jersey 08240	C
All You Can Eat, 391 George Street, New Brunswick, New Jersey 08903	P
NEW YORK:	
United Farm Workers, 19 West 34th Street, New York, N.Y. 10001	O
City Star (formerly Liberated Guardian), c/o Barker, 149 Hester Street, New York, N.Y. 10002	P
Claridad, 30 East 20th Street Room 602, New York, N.Y. 10003	TWP
Vietnam Veterans Against the War, 857 Broadway, 3rd Floor, New York, N.Y. 10003	O
The Rap, P.O. Box 736, New York, N.Y. 10009	P
The Reporter, Baruch College, 137 East 22nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10010	C
Ticker, Baruch College, 137 East 22nd Box 9C, New York, N.Y. 10010	C
The Guardian, 32 West 22nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10010	P
Monthly Review, 116 West 14th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011	Pu
United States Serviceman's Fund, 44 Greenwich Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10011	S
U.S. Committee to Aid the N.L.F., Box C, Old Chelsea Station, New York, N.Y. 10011	O
Women's Center, 243 West 20th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011	W
Liberation Magazine, 339 Lafayette Street, New York, N.Y. 10012	Pu
New York Switchboard, 135 West 4 Street, New York, N.Y. 10012	SB
Radio Free People, 133 Mercer Street, New York, N.Y. 10012	R
Council on Economic Priorities, 456 Greenwich Street, New York, N.Y. 10013	PuO
Midnight Special, c/o National Lawyers Guild, 23 Cornelia Street, New York, N.Y. 10014	P
National Lawyers Guild, 23 Cornelia Street, New York, N.Y. 10014	O
Crawdaddy, 232 Madison Avenue Room 1407, New York, N.Y. 10016	Pu
The Press, 137 East 36 Street, New York, N.Y. 10016	P
Commonweal, c/o John Deedy, 232 Madison Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10016	P
[illegible], Box [illegible], [illegible] Cathedral Station, New York, N.Y. 10017	NS
Palestine Liberation Organization, 101 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10017	O
WBAI, 359 East 62nd Street, New York, N.Y. 10021	R
The Night Watch, Hunter College, 695 Park Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10021	C
El Comite, 577 Columbus Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10024	TWP
Centers for Change, 2390 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10024	O
North American Congress on Latin America, Newsletter, Box 57 Cathedral Sta., NY, NY 10025	P
Observation Post, Finley Student Center, City College, 133rd St, New York, N.Y. 10031	C
Orundun Da Costa, c/o Liberation Bookstore, 421 Lenox Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10037	BS
The Advocate, Staten Island Community College, 715 Ocean Terr. Rm C 131, St. I., NY 10301	C
White Lightning, 109 East 184 Street, Bronx, New York 10468	P
New Rochelle Bugle, 740 Webster Avenue, New Rochelle, N.Y., 10801	P
[illegible], Brooklyn, N.Y., 11221	[illegible]
Third World Edition, c/o Afro Am. Inst., 1212 Boylan Hall, Bklyn. Col., Bklyn., N.Y. 11210	TW
Third World Workers Organization, 358 South 3rd Street, Brooklyn, N.Y., 11211	TWO
Oceanhill Brownsville Tenants, Presentation Center, 1661 St. Mark Ave., Bklyn., N.Y., 11233	O
Long Island Free Press, P.O. Box 608, Huntington, N.Y., 11743	P
The Statesman, P.O. Box AE, Stonybrook, NY, 11790	P
WUSB, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, N.Y., 11790	R
The Express, 113 Broadway, Hicksville, N.Y., 11801	P
WRPI, Rensselaer Polytechnical Inst., Troy, N.Y., 12181	R
Washington Park Spirit, 184 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12210	P
[illegible] c/o [illegible] Avenue, Schenectady, N.Y., 12300	[illegible]
Win Magazine, P.O. Box 547, Rifton, New York 12472	Pu
Catalyst, c/o Young World Development, Holmes Road, Holmes, N.Y. 12531	P
Friends of Haiti, P.O. Box 365, Hopewell Jct., New York 12533	O
Sun Collective (Syracuse Sun), c/o David Eaffy, 710 Euclid Ave., Syracuse, N.Y. 13210	P
Akwesasne Notes, Mohawk Nation, Via Rooseveltown, N.Y., 13683	NAP
State Times, State Univ of NY at Oneonta, Oneonta, N.Y., 13820	C
The Leader, Fredonia State Univ., Fredonia, N.Y., 14063	C
YAWF, 939 Main Street, Buffalo, N.Y. 14203	O

Vanguard Defense Committee for Martin Sostre, PO Box 839, Ellicott Sta., Buffalo, N.Y., 14205 O
La Voz, 1766 Main Street, Buffalo, New York 14208 TWP
Indochina Peace Campaign, c/o Koons Collective, 477 Koons Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14211 O
The Crier, The Commons, Corning Community College, Corning, N.Y., 14830 C
Treetop, 105 West State Street, Ithaca, N.Y., 14850 P
The Rest of the News, 306 State Street, Ithaca, N.Y. 14850 R
Glad Day Press, 306 Stewart Avenue, Ithaca, N.Y., 14850 PS

PENNSYLVANIA:

Pittsburgh Fair Witness, P.O. Box 7165 Oakland Station, Pittsburgh, Pa., 15213 P
Lebanon Free Press, Box 719, Lebanon, Pa., 17042 P
Harrisburg Independent Press, 1004 North 3rd Street, Harrisburg, Pa., 17102 P
Lancaster Independent Press, 416 West Marion Street, Lancaster, Pa., 17604 P
SSA, c/o Slocum Hollow Collective, P.O. Box 1315, Scranton, Pa., 18501 P
No. American Research on the Military Indust. Complex, 160 N. 15th St., Phila., Pa., 19102 Re
Philadelphia Resistance, 104-6 South 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19103 O
The Drummer, 1609 Pine Street, 2nd Floor, Philadelphia, Pa., 19103 P
Puerto Rican Revolutionary Workers Party, 264 Diamond St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19122 TWO
Kensington People's Press, 3248 Hartville St., Philadelphia, Pa., 19134 P

WASHINGTON D.C.:

Black Panther Party, Ministry of Information, 1610 7th St., Washington, D.C., 20001 TWO
Insurgent Printing, 1017 K St., NW, Washington D.C., 20001 PS
D.C. Gazette, 109 8th St. NE, Washington D.C., 20002 P
The Daily Rag, P.O. Box 12021, Washington D.C., 20009 P
Middle East Research Information Project, 1724 20th St. NW, Washington D.C., 20009 P
Dispatch, 1826 R St., NW, Washington D.C., 20009 NS
Source Catalog Collective, P.O. Box 21066, Washington D.C., 20009 P
Welfare Fighter, c/o Nat. Welfare Rights Org., 1424 16th St. NW, Washington D.C., 20036 P
Community Book Shop, 2028 P St. NW, Washington D.C., 20036 BS
Off Our Backs, 1346 Connecticut Ave. NW Rm 1013, Washington D.C., 20036 WP
Center for Action Research, Box 647 Ben Franklin Sta., Washington D.C., 20044 Re

MARYLAND:

Washington Area Spark, P.O. Box 4256, Takoma Park, Maryland 20012 P
The Peer Collective, 10150 Rodona Drive, Columbia, Maryland 21044 O
Dragonseed, 512 East 36th St., Baltimore, Maryland 21218 P

VIRGINIA:

National Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners, PO Box 524, Norfolk, Va., 23501 O

NORTH CAROLINA:

Greensboro Sun, P.O. Box 5526, Greensboro, North Carolina 27403 P
YOBU, Box 20826, Greensboro, North Carolina 27420 P
Progressive Worker, P.O. Box 3172, Durham, North Carolina 27705 P
Duke Chronicle, Box 4696 Duke Station, Durham, North Carolina 27706 C
GI Center, PO Box 437, Spring Lake, North Carolina 28302 S
Rage, P.O. 301, Jacksonville, North Carolina 28540 P

SOUTH CAROLINA:

UFO, Box 543, Columbia, S.C. 29202 S
Clemson Tiger, Box 2097, Clemson University, Clemson, S.C. 29631 C

GEORGIA:

Atlanta Voice, 1066 Washington St. SW, Atlanta, Ga. 30315 TWP
Radio Free Georgia WRFG, PO Box 5332, Atlanta, Ga. 30307 R
Great Speckled Bird, Box 7847, Atlanta, Ga. 30309 P

FLORIDA:

Both Sides Now, 1232 Laura St., Jacksonville, Fla. 32206 P
Amazing Grace, Box 5828, Tallahassee, Fla. 32301 P
Malcolm X United Liberation Front, 443 N. Macomb St., Tallahassee, Fla. 32301 O
New Day, PO Box 419, Gainesville, Fla. 32601 P
Veritas, Santa Fe Community College, 723 W. Univ. Ave. Annex 3, Gainesville, Fla. 32601 C
The Watcher, PO Box 1407, Orlando, Fla. 32801 P

ALABAMA:

The Alternate, PO Box 234, Birmingham, Ala 35201 P

TENNESSEE:

WRFN Radio Free Nashville, Fisk Univ. Box 887, Nashville, Tenn. 37208	R
These Times, PO Box 3766, Memphis, Tenn. 38103	P

MISSISSIPPI:

Freedom Information Center, c/o Jan Hillegas, Tougaloo, Miss. 39174	O

KENTUCKY:

Southern Patriot, 3210 West Broadway, Louisville, Ky. 40211	P
Collective, 24 Mentelle Park, Lexington, Ky. 40502	O
Mountain People's Rights, Rt 3 Box 462 A, Manchester, Ky 40962	P

OHIO:

Columbus Free Press, PO Box 3162, University Station, Columbus, O. 43210	P
Alternative Reader's Service, 5977 Leon (for the blind), Andover, O. 44003	tapes
New Media Workshop, 50 W. Lincoln St., Oberlin, O. 44074	PS
Modern Times, PO Box 5725, Cleveland, O. 44101	P
Canton Area Peace Movement, 218 6 St. NW, Canton, O. 44702	O
WYSO News, Antioch College, Yellow Springs, O. 45387	CR
VVAW, PO Box 1625, Dayton, O. 45401	O
People's Record, PO Box 212, Springfield, O. 45501	P
Red Star Collective, PO Box 163, Lima, O. 45802	O

INDIANA:

Black Workers Congress, PO Box 295, Gary, Ind. 46410	O
Oak Leaves, Box 101 Manchester College, N. Manchester, Ind. 46962	C
Common Sense, Box 29, Bloomington, Ind. 47401	P
Pure Corn, PO Box 283, Evansville, Ind. 47701	P

MICHIGAN:

Rainbow People's Party,1520 Hill St., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104	O,P
The People At..., 633 Church, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104	O
CHIPS/FPS, 2007 Washtenaw, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104	HS
Outlaw Times, 427 Hamilton, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104	P
People's Advocate, 1443 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich. 48104	P
Media Access Center, Box 221, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48107	O
Herself, 225 East Liberty #200, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108	P
New Morning, 124 E. Washington, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108	P
Fifth Estate, 4403 Second Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48201	P
The South End, Wayne State Univ., 5000 Cass Ave., Detroit, Mich. 48202	C
League of Revolutionary Black Workers, 179 Cortland, Highland Park, Mich. 48203	TWO
Black Star Publications--Inner City Voice, 8824 Fenkell, Detroit, Mich. 48204	TWP
News And Letters, 1900 E. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich. 48207	P
Changeover Prod., 8216 W. McNichols, Detroit, Mich. 48221	P
Down the River, PO Box 29123, Ecorse, Mich. 48229	P
Radical Education Project, PO Box 561-A, Detroit, Mich. 48232	Pu
The Voice, c/o Doug Cunningham, 8351 Walter St., Mt. Morris, Mich. 48458	HSP
World Journal & Review, 1641 Spartan Village, East Lansing, Mich. 48823	P
Project Grapevine-Grapevine Journal, Mich. State Univ., Student Services Bldg. #25, E. Lansing, Mich. 48823	C
Joint Issue, PO Box 24, East Lansing, Mich. 48823	P
Patriot, Sunshine Publications, Box 687, Kalamazoo, Mich. 49005	P
Grin, Rt. 4, Box 276, Traverse City, Mich. 49684	P

IOWA:

Ain't I a Woman, Box 1169, Iowa City, Iowa 52240	WP
The Daily Iowan, Univ. of Iowa, Rm 111, Communications Ctr., Iowa City, Iowa 52240	C

WISCONSIN:

Candor, c/o Steve Gotzler, 1532 Greenway Terrace, Waukesha, Wisc. 53186	P
Independent Learning Ctr., 1437 W. Lincoln Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53215	O
Midnight Special-RYM, 1300 Douglas Ave. Racine, Wisc. 53402	P
Takeover, PO Box 706, Madison, Wisc. 53701	P
Free For All, PO Box 962, Madison, Wisc. 53701	P
We The People, Box 252, Madison, Wisc. 53701	P

MINNESOTA:

TV News Show, Marshall University H.S., 1313 5th St. SE, Minneapolis, Minn. 55414	?
Wild Currants, 24 W. 5th St., Duluth, Minn. 55806	P
John Enger Medicine Jug, Mankato St. Col., Centennial Student Union, Mankato, Minn. 56001	C

MONTANA:

Borrowed Times, Box 1311, Missoula, Mt. 59801	P

ILLINOIS:

Navy Times Are Changin, Box 164, North Chicago, Ill. 60064	S
Roosevelt Torch, Roosevelt Univ., 430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605	C
[illegible]	P
Urban Research Corp., 5464 So. Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60615	Re
Chicago Seed, 950 W. Wrightwood, Chicago, Ill. 60614	P
Muhammad Speaks, 2548 Federal, Chicago, Ill. 60616	TWP
Rising Up Angry, 3746 Merchandise Mart, Chicago, Ill. 60654	P
The New Liberator, Malcolm X College, 1900 W. Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. 60612	C
S. D.E.C.C. 114 1/2 North St., Normal, Ill. 61761	C
Institute on the Church in Industrial Society, 800 W. Belden, Chicago, Ill. 60622	Re
WRNE, Northeast Illinois Univ., Bryn Mawr at St. Louis Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60625	R
VVAW National Office, 827 W. Newport, Chicago, Ill. 60657	O
Sunrise, PO Box 271, Macomb, Ill. 61455	P
The Prairie Dispatch, 406 N. Lincoln Ave., Urbana, Ill. 61801	P
The Fair Share, c/o Gemini House, 202 E. White St., Champaign, Ill. 61820	P

MISSOURI:

On The Line, PO Box 23001, Pierre Laclede Station, St. Louis, Mo. 63108	P
Friends of the United Front, 6244 Delmar, St. Louis, Mo. 63130	O
St. Louis Outlaw, PO Box 9501, Cabanna Station, St. Louis, Mo. 63161	P
National Catholic Reporter, PO Box 281, Kansas City, Mo. 64141	P
Hard Travelin' Times, 904 N. 8th St. Columbia, Mo. 65201	P
KOPN Radio, 915 E. Broadway, Columbia, Mo. 65201	R

KANSAS:

Haymaker, 1314 Oread, Lawrence, Kansas 66044	C
[illegible]	P
Sunflower Life Center, 418 W. 10th St., Newton, Kansas 67114	Pu

NEBRASKA:

Lincoln Gazette, 2418 Y St., Lincoln, Neb. 68503	P

LOUISIANA:

Nola Express, Box 2342, New Orleans, La. 70116	P

ARKANSAS:

Ethos, Jim Lendall, PO Box 1175, Little Rock, Ark. 72203	P

TEXAS:

Iconoclast, PO Box 7013, Dallas, Texas 75209	P
Dawn, PO Box 1822, Wichita Falls, Texas 76307	P
Mockingbird, 1201 W. Alabama St. Houston, Texas 77006	P
Abraxas, Po Box 52493, Houston, Texas 77052	P

COLORADO:

College Press Service, 1452 Pennsylvania Ave., Denver, Colo. 80203	NS
Big Mama Rag, c/o Bryson, 1000 E. 23rd Ave., Denver, Colo. 80205	WP
El Gallo, 1567 Douning, Denver, Colo. 80218	TW
VVAW, 847 East Colfax Room 101, Denver, Colo 80218	O

ARIZONA:

New Times, PO Box J, Tempe, Ariz. 85281	P
Food Conspiracy, 412 N. 4 Ave., Tucson, Ariz. 85705	O

NEW MEXICO:

Independent Newspapers, PO Box 429, 321 Fifth St. SW, Albuquerque, N.M. 87103	P
El Papel, PO Box 7167, Albuquerque, N.M. 87104	TWP
Seer's Catalogue, 4207 San Isidro NW, Albuq., N.M. 87107	P
Earth News, PO Box 25483, Albuq., N.M. 87125	Pu

El Grito Del Norte, PO Box 2116, Las Vegas, N.M. 87701	TWP
La Voz De La Alianza, Alianza Federal De Mercedes, 1010 Third St. NW, Albuq., N.M. 87101	TWP
La Voz Nortena, PO Box 26, Dixon, N.M. 87527	TWP

CALIFORNIA:

LA Free Press, 6013 Hollywood Blvd., L.A., Calif. 90028	P
La Raza, Box 31004, L.A., Calif. 90031	P
The Alternative, Ex. Col., Calif. State College, 6101 E. 7th St. Long Beach, Calif. 90801	O
The Big News, Cal. Inst. of the Arts, 24700 McBean Pkwy., Valencia, Calif. 91355	C
OK Comic Co., PO Box 4010, Van Nuys, Calif. 91412	P
North Star UCSD, Lower Muir Commons, PO Box 109, La Jolla, Calif. 92037	C
Goodbye to All That, PO Box 3092, San Diego, Calif. 92103	WP
Ocean Beach People's Rag, Box 7750, Ocean Beach, Calif. 92107	P
Door to Liberation, Box 2022, San Diego, Calif. 92112	P
Center For Servicemen's Rights, PO Box 2016, San Diego, Calif. 92112	O
El Chicano Community Newspaper, PO Box 827, Colton, Calif. 92324	TWP
Partido La Raza Unida, 551 South Maclay, San Fernando, Calif. 91340	TWP
VVAW, Orange County Chapter, 1414 S. Main St., Santa Ana, Calif. 92707	O
El Malcriado, PO Box 62, Keene, Calif. 93531	TWP
Alternative, PO Box 2, San Luis Obispo, Calif. 93401	Pu
Connections, 3189 16 St., S.F., Calif. 94103	O
Wei Min, PO Box 6075, S.F., Calif. 94101	TWP
Unicorn News, 720 Clementina St. S.F., Calif. 94103	R
Pacific News Service, 604 Mission St. Rm 1001, S.F., Calif. 94105	NS
United Prisoners Union, 3077 24th St., S.F., Calif. 94110	O
San Francisco Mime Troupe, 450 Alabama St., S.F., Calif. 94110	O
FITS, 2680 21st St., S.F., Calif. 94110	P
Prison Law Collective, 558 Capp St., S.F., Calif. 94110	O
People's Press, 968 Valencia, S.F., Calif. 94110	Pu
La Raza Unida, City College of San Francisco, 50 Phelan Ave. S.F., Calif. 94112	O
High Time, 226 Hugo St., S.F., Calif. 94122	P
New Dawn, PO Box 26310, S.F., Calif. 94126	P
The New Gypsy, PO Box 8612 Airport Station, S.F., Calif. 94128	P
San Francisco Journal, 327 Kearny St., S.F., Calif. 94133	P
Gay Sunshine, Po Box 40397, S.F., Calif. 94140	GP
Rama Pipien-People's Media, PO Box 40067, S.F., Calif. 94140	P
Vocations for Social Change, Canyon, Calif. 94516	Pu
Veos, PO Box 178, Suisun City, Calif. 94585	S
Grove St. Grapevine, No. Peralta Community College, Oakland, Calif. 94609	C
Black Student Union, Merritt College, 12500 Campus Dr., Oakland, Calif. 94619	C
Black Panther Party, 8501 E. 14th St., Oakland, Calif. 94621	O
NACLA, Box 226, Berkeley, Calif. 94701	Pu
Berkeley Barb, Box 1247, Berkeley, Calif. 94701	P
Alternative Features Service, PO Box 2250, Berkeley, Calif. 94702	NS
People's Translation Service, 2490 Channingway, Rm. 501, Berkeley, Calif. 94704	NS
New American Movement Newspaper, PO Box 5061, Berkeley, Calif. 94705	P
Laura Murra, Women's History Library, 2325 Oak, Berkeley, Calif. 94708	W
People's World, 1819 10th St. Berkeley, Calif. 94710	P
Basta Ya! PO Box 40040, S.F., Calif. 94110	TWP
Richmond Crusader, Po Box 1329, Richmond, Calif. 94802	P
La Lucia, Po Box 936, Freedom, Calif. 95019	P
Bozos, c/o Joe Luthner, 436 Escalona Dr., Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060	P
City On a Hill Press, Univ. of Calif., Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060	C
Loaded, 311 Almar, Santa Cruz, Calif. 95060	P
The Realist, c/o Paul Krassner, 87 Lily Way, Watsonville, Calif. 95076	Pu
Salt of the Earth, PO Box 8383, San Jose, Calif. 95125	P
KSJO Radio, 3003 Moorpark, San Jose, Calif. 95128	R
Alternative Media, Assoc. Stud. Col. Union, Calif. State Univ. at San Jose, San Jose, Cal. 95192	C
Big River News, Star Route, Mendocino, Calif. 95460	P
Wildcat, Chico State University, Chico, Calif. 95926	C

HAWAII:

Youth Action, 1212 University Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96814	O
Huli Collective, Kokua Hawaii, 1202 Palama St., Honolulu, Hawaii 96817	P

OREGON:

Scribe, 3032 SE Belmont, Portland, Ore. 97214	P

Corvalis Weekly News, 738 S.W. 3rd St., Corvalis, Ore. 97330 P
Augur Publishing Co. 387 Lawrence, Eugene, Ore. 97401 P

WASHINGTON:

Women's Clinic, c/o Susan Myers, 1619 N. 49 St., Seattle, Wash. 98103 O
KRAB Radio, Roy Harvey, 1406 Harvard, Seattle, Wash. 98122 R
Washington Front, West. Wash. State Col., Bellingham, Wash. 98225 C
Northwest Passage, Box 105, S. Bellingham Station, Bellingham, Wash. 98225 P
Shelter Half, PO Box 9098, Tacoma, Wash. 98409 S
Bars & Gripes, Washington State Corrections, Shelton, Wash. 98584 P

ALASKA:

Anchorage Youth Council, 325 E. 3rd Ave. Anchorage, Alaska 99501 O
Tlingit S'Kaa L'Nee Gee, c/o Andrew Hope, Box 1576, Sitka, Alaska 99835 P

CANADA:

Pacific Life Center, 1935 W. 1st Ave. Vancouver, BC O
Georgia Grape, 324 Powell St., Vancouver, BC P
New Morning Collective, 1106 Barrington St., Halifax, Nova Scotia, P
Canadian Tribune, 924 King St. W., Toronto 3, Ontario P
Canadian University Press, 211 227 Laurier Ave. W. K1P 5E2, Ottawa, Ontario NS
Guerilla, 201 Queen St. East, Toronto, Ontario
Amex-Canada, Published by Americans Exiled in Canada, Po Box 187, Sta. D, Toronto, 161, Ontario P
Librairie Ho Chi Minh, 72 Prince Arthur Street East, Montreal 130, Quebec BS
McGill Daily, 3480 McTavish St., Montreal 112, Quebec C
Logos, PO Box 455, Montreal 215, Quebec P
Agence Presse Liberation De Quebec, 3459 Rue St. Hubert, Montreal 132, Quebec NS
Quebec Press, 9670 Rue Peloquin, Monreal 358, Quebec P
Assoc. of Vietnamese Patriots in Canada, PO Box 220, Station G, Montreal, 130, Quebec P
Community Switchboard , 3955 St. Laurent, Montreal 130, Quebec, SB
Douglas College Stud. News, c/o Norman Higdon, 140 St. Surrey, BC C
The Carillon, University of Saskatoon, Regina, Sask. C
Terminal City Express, c/o Peak Pubs. Soc., Simon Fraser Univ., Burnaby 2, BC C
On Our Way, 9137 81st Ave., Edmonton, Alberta
NKF Tribe, Box 2827, Edmonton, Alberta P
Red River Community College, c/o Fred Brennan, 2055 Notre Dame, Winnipeg, Manitoba C

ARGENTINA:

Eco Contemporaneo, CC Central 1933, Buenos Aires, Argentina

BRAZIL:

Bondinho, Rua Correia Dias 171, Vila Mariana, San Paula, SP, Brazil

CHILE:

FIN, Casilla 5122, Santiago, Chile
Hora Cero, Casilla 14.351, Correo 21, Santiago, Chile
Inca, Casilla 5394, Santiago, Chile

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA:

FUNK (National United Front of Cambodia) B.P. 9010, Peking, P.R.C.

COLOMBIA:

Critica, Apartado Aereo, #147 57, Bogota, Colombia
Alerta, Apartado Aereo #15427. Bogota, Colombia

CUBA:

Depto. EEUU, Min Rex, La Habana, Cuba
Radio Habana Cuba, English Dept., Infante 25, La Habana
Granma, Plaza de la Revolucion, La Habana
"The Voice of Vietnam", Edificio Fosca Apt. 7L, 17 Y M, Vededo, Habana
Redaccion Oclae, Calle 23 Esq A H, Habana 4, Cuba
ICAP, Apartado 6108, La Habana

CZECHOSLOVAKIA:

Prensa Latina, PTRSKE Nam. 1, Praha 1 Czech.
Liberation Press Service, Nat'l Liberation Front of So. Vietnam, 7 Nekazanka, Prague, 1 Czech.

DENMARK:

News From Denmark, Tidsskriftcentret, Dronningensade 14, 1420 Copenhagen K, Denmark
Danish Vietnam Committee, 13 Stinggergmej, Valby, 2500 Copenhagen
SJAK, Dumpedal, 4340 Tollose, Denmark

ENGLAND:

Black Panther Movement, 37 Tullington Park, London N. 4 England
Seaview Publications, 12 Regent St. South, Barnsley Yorkshire, England
Peoples News Service, 149 Clapham Rd., London SW 9, England
Agitprop Information, 248 Bethnel Green Rd., London E2 England
New Left Review, 7 Carlisle St., London W1 4PZ England
Sechaba, Africa National Congress, 46 Rathbone Place, London W1, England

FRANCE:

Servicepolitique Etrangere, Politique Hebdo, 14-16 Rue Des Petits Hotels, Paris 75, France 10 ARR
Prensa Latina--Europe Div., 10 Rue De Talma, 75 Paris XVI, France
Group 76, Francois Lasquin, 41 Rue Taitbout, Paris IX, France
Agence de Presse Liberation, 22 Rue Dussoubs, 75 Paris 2 France
Cahiers De Mai, 4 Rue D'Aligre, Paris 12, France

WEST GERMANY:

Hundred Flowers, Helmut Hoge, 1 Berlin 12, Mommsensirabe 60, W. Ger.
Asoc. De Estudiantes L.A., 48 Bielefeld, Josef-Kollnerstr 37, W. Ger.

REP. OF GUINEA: PAIGC, PO Box 298, Conakry, Rep. of Guinea

THE NETHERLANDS:

Steve Davidson, Om-Ministry of Offense, Keiserstratt SA, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Sjoerd Wartens, University Library, Singel 425, Amsterdam, The Netherlands

HONG KONG: The Cultural Work Team, c/o Lin Ding-Yee, 328 Nathan Rd., Kim Tak Bldg, 11th fl. J Kowloon, HK

REP. OF IRELAND: United Irishmen, 30 Gardener Place, Dublin, Ireland

ITALY:

Sirvire Il Popolo, Via Accademia 26, 20131 Milano, Italy
CR Rome, Via Del Governo Vecchio 22, Roma, Italy
Napoleone Editore Srl, 00195 Roma, Via A. Chinotto 16, Italy
Il Manifesto, 146 Via Tomacelli, Roma, Italy

JAPAN:

Ampo-Rentai, PO Box 5250, Tokyo, Japan
Okinawa Prefecture Council Against the A & H Bombs, Okinawa, Kaikan 1-31 kumecho, Naha, Okinawa, Japan
China News Service, Kandachuo Bldg. 20 3-Chrome, Kandanishiki-Cho Chiuoda-Ku, Tokyo 101 Japan
Korea News Service, 5 Tsukdchachiman-Sho, Shinjuku-Ku, Tokyo, Japan
Japan Congress Against a & H Bombs, 4th Fl. Akimoto Bldg., 2-19, Tsukasa-Cho, Kanda, Chiyoka-Ku, Tokyo

LEBANON:

Dir. of Research, Jawad Maraka, Palestine Liberation Org. Research Center,
Colombani St. off Sadat St., Beirut, Lebanon
Information Office, Box 5427, Beirut, Lebanon
Al Hadaf, Box 212, Beirut, Lebanon
Al Huriah, Box 857, Beirut, Lebanon
Palestine Liberation Organization, Information & National Guidance, PO Box 5383, Beirut, Lebanon
Popular Front for Liberation, Gen. Comm. PO 3089 Al Amam, Beirut, Lebanon

MEXICO: Psychic Healing Center, Puerto Angel, Oaxaca, Mexico

NEW ZEALAND: Resistance, 436 Queen St., Auckland, 1, New Zealand

NORWAY: Futurum Forlag, Hjelms Gate 3, Oslo 3, Norway

SWEDEN: American Deserters Committee, Upplandsgatan 18, Stockholm, Sweden

SWITZERLAND: World Council of Churches, 150 Route de Ferney, 1211 Geneva, Switzerland

TANZANIA:

MPLA Representative, PO Box 20793, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania
FRELIMO, PO Box 15274, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania
The Nationalist, Dar-Es-Salaam, Tanzania

URUGUAY: Marcha, Bartolomeo Mitre 1414, Montevideo, Uruguay

U.S.S.R.: Pyongyang Times, c/o Kim Yong Jip, No. 9 Stanislavsky St., Moscow, U.S.S.R.

VENEZUELA: Revista de Revistas, Apartado de Correos, Chacao, Caracas, Venezuela

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF VIETNAM:

Le Tien, Voice of Vietnam, 58 Quan Su St., Hanoi Dem. Rep. of Vietnam
Sien An, Embassy du Cambodge, Hanoi
The Committee for Cultural Relations, 18 Ton Dan St., Hanoi
Vietnam Courier, 46 Tran Hung Dao St., Hanoi
Vietnam News Agency, 5 Ly Thuong Kiet St., Hanoi
Vietnam Committee of Solidarity with the American People, Hanoi

ZAMBIA:

Zimbabwe News, Zimbabwe African Nat'l Union, Box 2331, Lusaka, Zambia

ATTENTION!!! ADDS, CHANGES OF ADDRESS, ERRATA ATTENTION!!!

(The following have either been added, corrected, or had a chance of address as of April 14, 1973)

NEW YORK:

Attica Defense Committee, 253 Lexington Ave., Buffalo, N.Y. 14222 O

WASHINGTON DC:

RAP Inc., 1904 T. St. NW, Washington DC 20009 O
The Daily Rag, PO Box 21026, Washington DC 20009 P

GEORGIA:

The Whirlwind, 315 S. Jackson St., Americus, Ga. 31709

FLORIDA:

VVAW Gainesville Conspiracy Defense Committee, c/o Shelley Ramsdell, PO Box 13179, Gainesville, Fla. 32601 O

SOUTH DAKOTA:

Communications Center, 208 11th St., Rapid City, S.D. 57701 O

COLORADO:

Spring Valley Messenger, Box 18, Colorado Mountain College, Glenwood Springs, Colo. 81601 C

OREGON:

The Coalition, 161 Madison St. Eugene, Ore. 97402 P

CANADA:

Societe Radio Canada, Bibliotheque, Serv. Des Period., Case Postale 6000, Montreal 101, Quebec R

THE END

[Note to editors: See graphics section of this packet for a photo to accompany this story. For more information about Bach Mai, and about Medical Aid for Indochina, see the interview on page 8 of packet #512--and note corrections that appear on the inside front cover of packet #514]

BACH MAI: A VIEW FROM THE INSIDE

by Douglas Hostetter

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: From 1966 to 1969, Douglas Hostetter worked with the Mennonite Central Committee in the small village of Tam Ky, about 150 miles below Vietnam's Demilitarized Zone. He returned to Vietnam during the winter of 1970 with a delegation of American students who visited student representatives in Saigon and Hanoi.

Doug, co-author of a recent book, Anatomy of an Undeclared War, is currently working as the Resource Coordinator of Asia and Peace at the Methodist Office for the UN.

In March he attended a world conference on Vietnam which was held in Rome, Italy. There he met Dr. Ha Thi Truc, a twenty-six year old medical doctor who was at Bach Mai hospital the night that it was bombed.

Doug spent several hours talking with Dr. Truc; the following article is based on their conversation.)

* * *

Dr. Truc was warm, but very shy, as she welcomed me into her hotel room and invited me to sit down and visit with her and Mai Lam, another representative from North Vietnam who was attending the same conference in Rome. They insisted that we sit and visit for a while before discussing the hospital.

Bach Mai, I learned from Dr. Truc, was not just a hospital, but was an entire medical institute compased of over 50 buildings covering an area of 34.6 acres. It had been build in 1932 by the French and was the largest medical institution in all of Indochina, containing 1,200 beds at its peak capacity. There was a full-time medical staff of over 200, with about 800 medical students and residents in training there.

Despite the fact that the hospital had been located in this area for 40 years, was well marked, and noted on all French maps of Hanoi, it had in fact been hit twice before the fateful evening of December 22. On June 27, 1972, at 9:30 in the morning a large demolition bomb and a rocket landed on the hospital complex, killing two staff members and destroying parts of the internal diseases, surgical, obstetric, and psychiatric wards. As a result of this bombing, the hospital capacity was cut back by 260 beds.

The hospital was hit again and slightly damaged by tactical bombers on December 19th. By this time it had become evident that the U.S. was using B-52's to saturation bomb large areas of the city. The decision had been made to evacuate as many of the patients to the countryside as was feasible, but the continued bombing made transportation hazardous, and the saturation bombing of Hanoi brought in many more patients.

On December 22, just a little after 3:30 a.m. the air raid sirens sounded and the hospital staff quickly rushed the patients into the underground shelters. Dr. Truc was on duty that night and along with her friends made it safely into the damp shelters. At 3:45 a.m. the bombs hit. The whole world seemed to have gone into convulsions.

It was not a blast, or an explosion, but an incredible lurching of the earth and deafening roar which seemed to go on for eternity. Everyone grabbed on to each other in an attempt to keep from flying across the shelter. All of a sudden the roar ceased and convulsions of the earth settled back into quivering tremors--and then, silence, except for the muffled cries of the sick and wounded in the shelter.

Dr. Truc felt herself and discovered that she had escaped without a scratch. Someone lit a match and everyone waited while Dr. Truc and the others who belonged to the youth rescue teams climbed over the rest to get to the door.

Unfortunately, the blast had dropped a tree trunk and other debris onto the entrance of the shilter--there was a moment of panic, fear of being trapped in a small, dark, musky underground shelter. But fear gave way to determination as they started digging away the debris and forcing their way out into the cluttered desert of what used to be Vietnam's finest hospital.

The rescue teams started immediately--already there was outside assistance with lights and tools. Almost all of the shelters had been buried, some under sizable mounds of brick and concrete. It was a race against time to dig out the entrances before the people died of suffocation or injuries from the explosions.

Even when a shelter was opened, most of the patients were in shock and had to be given care. There was a desperate searching for friends buried in the rubble, anger and revulsion at the meaningless terror from the sky, and the determination to keep a hold on oneself and keep working.

When they reached the shelter for the dermatology ward, they discovered that the shelter had taken two direct hits: 17 people had been in that shelter--their arms and legs were intertwined as they had grasped each other in an attempt to stay together. Only one had miraculously survived. Of the twenty sections of the hospital, 18 were completely destroyed, and the remaining two sections were partially damaged.

By this time in our conversation, I was almost in tears, and Dr. Truc's eyes were pleading with me to try to comprehend the suffering--to understand and to tell others. Her timid, reserved appearance was gone, as she became totally engaged in recounting the experiences of that night.

She got up from the bed where she had been sitting and walked to the closet to take out a large photo album and dozens of pictures which she

had not yet had time to paste up. The pictures were of her friends, the people with whom she had worked at the hospital. Here are just a few of their stories:

* One of the patients at the hospital on the night of the bombing was a young man who had been injured in the saturation bombing the day before. It was a tragic irony that he had come to Bach Mai for healing and recovery, only to be killed in the bombing of the hospital itself.

* A close friend of Dr. Truc's was Miss Ngo Thi Ngoc Tuong, Bach Mai's best X-ray technician, and the head of her lab. Dr. Truc pulled out the invitation which she had received to attend her wedding on Christmas Eve.

Dr. Truc had even gone shopping with her to help select the silk for her wedding gown, a cream-colored floor-length silk gown slit to the waist and worn over white silk pants. Tuong was so excited; she had never worn a dress so elegant. But Tuong was on duty the night of the 22nd, and the dress on which she had worked so hard for her wedding became the dress in which she was buried.

* Dr. Truc pulled out another picture--a smiling bride and groom with two bridesmaids. The bride, a close friend of Dr. Truc, was a nurse at the Bach Mai. Dr. Truc had taken the picture herself on November 26, 1972, the day of Phung's marriage to Tran Dong Minh. Their marriage lasted only 27 days before it was shattered by the bombs that destroyed Bach Main and along with the smiling nurse from the dermatology ward.

Phung's maid of honor, Nguyen Hong Dien, shared the fate of the other 16 people who had sought refuge in the ill-fated bomb shelter of the dermatology ward.

* * *

Medical Aid For Indochina is collecting funds for the reconstruction of Bach Mai Hospital. They hope to accumulate $3 million to rebuild the Ear, Nose and Throat Institute at the medical complex.

MAI has sponsored a wide variety of activities--street soliciting, leafleting, blood drives, craft fairs, concerts, and bake sales--in order to raise money for medical aid. So far they have collected at least $750,000.

If you want to contribute toward the reconstruction of Bach Mai, send your contributions to:

Bach Mai Hospital Reconstruction Fund
Medical Aid For Indochina
65-A Winthrop St.
Cambridge, Mass. 02138

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"No one can dream that we are going to pay even half a cent to this multinational company [ITT] which was on the verge of plunging Chile into civil war."

--Chilean President Salvador Allende Gossens telling a World Labor Unions Assembly Apr. 10 how Chile will not pay ITT "compensation" for the factories the government has nationalized.

[Note to Editors: Two other poems and an interview with Denise Levertov appear in packet #507.]

WEEPING WOMAN

(Editor's Note: Denise Levertov visited North Vietnam in the fall of 1972, and wrote this poem after meeting a young Vietnamese schoolteacher who had lost her arm as a result of American bombing. Of all the people she met in Vietnam, this young woman was the only one who cried while telling her own story.)

She is weeping for her lost right arm.
She cannot write the alphabet any more
on the kindergarten blackboard.

She is weeping for her lost right arm.
She cannot hold her baby and caress it at the same time
ever again.

She is weeping for her lost right arm.
The stump aches, and her side.

She is weeping for her lost right arm.
The left alone cannot use a rifle
to help shoot down the attacking plane.

In the wide skies over the Delta
her right hand that is not there
writes indelibly,
'Cruel America,
when you mutilate our land and bodies,
it is your own soul you destroy,
not ours'.

--Denise Levertov
(copywright American Report, 1973,
reprinted with permission.)

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CO. EXECUTIVE DENIES HAZARDS OF ASBESTOS INDUSTRY

TORONTO (LNS)--"Emotional publicity" about the hazards of handling asbestos "emanating from a small group of over-enthusiastic people" is "having an adverse effect on some segments of the industry," said J.D. Christian, president of the Cassiar Asbestos Corp. before the industry's annual convention in early April.

According to the Wall Street Journal, the executive said that asbestos safety critics "have excellent access to the media, labor unions and aspiring politicians. Unfortunately, reports from reliable doctors and scientists aren't receiving the same publicity."

Apparently Christian only talks to "company" doctors. In his speech he quoted from a recent report of two unnamed "eminent British physicians." However, testimony by an asbestos researcher before the U.S. Senate commerce environmental subcommittee in late February referred to asbestos as a "hidden time bomb" causing cancer that may not be detected for 20, 30 or even 40 years.

"It's what's happening in 1973 that will become evident in the year 2000," said Dr. Irving Selikoff of the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine in New York. Of the million workers who already have been exposed he said, 200,000 will die of lung cancer, 70,000 of asbestotis, or lung scarring, and 150,000 of other cancers.

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"A MISCARRIAGE OF JUSTICE:" RAP BROWN AND CO-DEFENDANTS FOUND GUILTY

The Guardian/LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS)-- H. Rap Brown, former chairman of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and three co-defendants were found guilty March 29 of armed robbery and assault with a deadly weapon after an 11-week trial.

But the New York City jury of nine whites and three blacks, after deliberating for more than three days, announced itself "hopelessly deadlocked" on a charge of attempted murder of policemen. A mistrial was declared on that count.

The attempted murder charge would have meant life sentences for Brown, Samuel Petty, Arthur Young and Levi Valentine. The prosecution has not yet announced whether it will ask for a new trial for the four on this charge.

The possible sentences still facing the defendants, however, are very serious. When they are sentenced May 3, the four can be given prison terms up to 25 years each on each of six counts of armed robbery and 15 years each for the assault charge. In addition, Brown and Young were also convicted of possessing dangerous weapons and each face two additional seven-year sentences.

The four were accused of allegedly holding up a New York City tavern and of shooting at policemen who arrived at the scene of the alleged robbery. Lawyers for the four argued throughout the long trial that the prosecution's evidence was totally fabricated.

Defense attorney William Kunstler called the verdict "a miscarriage of justice" and announced plans to appeal within a week.

Much of the defense case centered on the bar itself, the Red Carpet Lounge, which was described as a center for narcotics distribution under police protection. The men who worked in the bar, the defense pointed out, would have a strong interest in cooperating with police no matter what really happened during the "holdup."

All through the trial the issue of the veracity of eyewitness accounts came up again and again. On literally dozens of occasions defense lawyers pointed out contradictions between the various eyewitnesses brought to the stand by the prosecution.

Another sharp issue in the trial was the question of prejudicial pre-trial publicity. Before the trial began, a magazine article entitled, "The Man Who Shot Rap Brown," appeared in New York magazine.

Written by a former deputy police commissioner, the article and an accompanying drawing distorted the events that led to Brown's arrest. The question of why a police official would write an article which might make a fair trial impossible was never answered, although the defense demanded an accounting.

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CHRYSLER RULED RESPONSIBLE FOR WORKER'S INSANITY: "THE CONDITIONS WORE HIM DOWN AND DROVE HIM MAD"

LIBERATION News Service

DETROIT (LNS)-- In a landmark decision, the Michigan Bureau of Workmen's Compensation ordered Chrysler Corporation to pay compensation benefits to James Johnson Jr. dating back to July 15, 1970 when Johnson shot and killed two foremen and another worker at the Chrysler Eldon plant in Detroit. The Bureau also ordered Chrysler to pay for all psychiatric care for Johnson.

Johnson was found not guilty of murder by reason of insanity and the Compensation Bureau ruled that it was the racism at the plant as well as the unsafe working conditions that drove Johnson to shoot the three men. Chrysler must now pay Johnson, who is confined to a mental hospital, $7500 in back benefits and $75 a week until further order from the Bureau.

In the three months prior to Johnson's breakdown, one worker in the plant was killed when he was buried under 4 tons of scrap steel. Dozens of rank and file workers were then fired for protesting unsafe working conditions.

Johnson himself had been called "nigger" and "boy" by his foreman and had been bypassed for promotion by that same foreman in June 1970 for openly racist reasons. Chrysler did not even attempt to refute these facts at the hearing. Less than a month after Johnson killed the three men, Chrysler admitted 167 safety violations in the Eldon plane alone.

Upon hearing of the decision, lawyers for Johnson termed it "a direct indictment of the racism and inhumane working conditions at Chrysler." They explained that "Johnson was a good worker; he needed his job. But the conditions at Eldon wore him down and drove him mad."

They added that "Chrysler pulled the trigger which resulted in Johnson's insanity and the death of three fellow employees."

In arguing the case, lawyers pointed out that Johnson's case is not isolated. At the Dodge Main plant in Detroit, assembly line running speeds were only recently increased from 46 to 63 units per hour. The speed-up has already resulted in one death on February 2. And at the Jefferson Chrysler plant, where a white worker recently killed a foreman, the line speed has been increased from 58 to 65 per hour.

Wildcat strikers again protested these conditions and again several workers were fired.

The United Auto Workers has been conspicuously silent throughout the Johnson case and similarly silent on the firings of strikers. In fact, Leonard Woodcock, president of the UAW, said, "If the company says to us tomorrow, 'Okay, you take it, humanize the plant' we wouldn't know where to start ...We don't have the answers. Nobody does."

But that is Woodcock's point of view, not the rank and file's. As a result of the Johnson decision, the discharged workers at the Eldon plant are demanding that the Union's 1973 contract include a clause giving workers the right to refuse to work under abnormally dangerous working conditions. They are also demanding that every UAW worker fired for protesting unsafe conditions be reinstated. --30--

more....

THE SAGA OF RUCHELL MAGEE:
A VICTORY IN COURT

by Teddy Franklin

LIBERATION News Service

SAN FRANCISCO (LNS)--After 59 hours of hopelessly deadlocked jury deliberations, the trial of Ruchell Magee ended as a million dollar fiasco for the State of California. Prosecutor Albert Harris failed to get a conviction on either kidnap or murder charges stemming from the August 1970 Marin County Courthouse escape attempt.

Ruchell's case, unlike Angela Davis' (his former co-defendant),did not end with acquittal. But it went surprisingly well considering that Ruchell never denied making the abortive escape attempt in which two fellow prisoners and a hostage judge met their deaths.

In its final poll, the six-man, six-woman jury voted 11 to 1 for acquittal on the charge that Magee killed Superior Court Judge Harold Haley during the 1970 shootout, and although 11 jurors voted to convict Ruchell on the charge of kidnapping the judge, a middle-aged black postal clerk refused to go along.

"I was staunch for acquittal on both counts," said Moses Shepherd, emerging from the strict isolation in which the jurors were kept throughout the trial. "The state didn't prove its case. I don't think Magee was guilty of anything."

The deadlock marked the end of two and a half years of pre-trial motions, six weeks of jury selection, and an eleven-week trial. Four times in the eight days of jury deliberations, the jury had pronounced itself deadlocked, but Superior Court Judge Morton R. Colvin had sent them back to think some more.

The fifth time, on the morning of April 3, the judge gave up.

A white insurance salesman, William Irwin, refused to abandon his sole guilty vote on the murder charge, possibly in retaliation for Moses Shepherd's refusal to vote guilty on the lesser charge.

Ruchell--who has spent all but six months since his 16th birthday behind bars--had little time to celebrate his courtroom victory. Upstairs on the roof of the San Francisco Hall of Justice, the helicopter which shuttled him each day from San Quentin Prison was waiting to take him home to a maximum-security cell on the other side of San Francisco Bay.

Before leaving Judge Colvin's heavily fortified courtroom, Ruchell thanked his lawyers and the jurors "for their honesty and sincerity." He read a hastily scrawled press release referring to himself as "Ruchell Cinque" after a slave who led a mutiny on a Spanish ship in 1840.

When the 19th century Cinque was brought to trial, an American court threw out the charges on the grounds that a slave has "the right to rebel," a right which Ruchell has steadfastly claimed he was exercising on August 7, 1970.

"Ruchell Cinque's survival still depends on people's support," his statement said. He gave particular credit to the jurors "for the pain and trouble they spent trying to determine the facts through all the state's camouflage, setups, and devices."

"A person I must thank is one lawyer, Robert Carrow, who fought diligently to save my life, not to mention my friends, lawyer Ernest Graves, and Uncle Ramsey Clark."

Carrow, former major of a wealthy white San Francisco suburb and a would-be Humphrey delegate to last year's Democratic Convention, was Ruchell's lawyer throughout the trial. Graves, who showed up frequently as a spectator and advisor, was a previous court-appointed attorney who put together much of the ballistic and medical evidence which proved Ruchell's innocence.

Ramsey Clark participated in the later stages of Ruchell's defense over the judges objection. It took a direct order from the California Supreme Court to persuade Judge Colvin to allow Clark to serve as co-counsel.

Ruchell's kind words for his lawyers came as a surprise to the San Francisco daily newspaper reporters who had filed story after story portraying him as a violent moron who specialized in flipping over the defense table and hurling tirades at everybody in sight.

Magee did frequently burst out in protest at Judge Colvin's ruling forbidding him from participating in the cross-examination of prosecution witnesses and the presentation of his own defense.

Dozens of times, guards pounced on him and ejected him from the courtroom. On the way out, he kept up a steady stream of angry words, and once nearly hit the judge with a hearty gob of spit.

At first, his anger often focused on court-appointed defense attorney Carrow for undermining Ruchell's unconditional demand to the right to defend himself. The very fact that Carrow was willing to show up in court while Ruchell was effectively gagged evoked Ruchell's deeply grounded fears of another sell-out by a court-appointed lawyer. A long record of sell-outs by court-appointed attorneys was precisely the issue Ruchell wanted to raise in support of his "slave rebellion" defense.

* * *

In 1963, Magee, who is now 34, received a sentence of five years to life imprisonment on a $10 robbery-kidnap charge stemming from an argument with Ben Brown, a pimp and musician who worked at the Tropicana Club in Los Angeles.

During his trial, Ruchell protested vociferously when the D.A., worried about the flabbiness of his case, appealed to the jury to accept a co-defendant's taped confession against Ruchell. It is illegal to use one defendant's confession against another defendant. The judge ordered Ruchell to speak only through his attorney and threatened to have him gagged with "twelve good-sized towels" if he continued to speak up. Ruchell insisted that there was no way he could speak through

his attorney" since the court-appointed public defender was so incompetent that Ruchell had repeatedly demanded a replacement during the trial.

The jury deliberated less than three hours, including a lunch break, and found Ruchell guilty. The indeterminate sentence -- 5 years to life -- meant that prison authorities could keep him in jail for as long as they pleased.

Magee immediately requested a copy of his trial transcript. He felt optimistic that an appeals court would rebel against the D.A.'s illegal use of the co-defendant's confession against him.

When he got his trial transcript, however, Ruchell discovered that many key portions were missing. The document not only blanked out his frequent attempts to fire his court-appointed attorney but also omitted the crucial paragraphs of the D.A.'s closing argument. Officials denied tampering with the transcript.

The court-appointed attorney assigned to handle his appeals pushed an appeal on very narrow grounds up to the California Supreme Court, and on a technical point the court threw out Ruchell's conviction.

But the technical victory led nowhere. In 1965, Ruchell again stood trial on the same charges and another court-appointed lawyer entered a plea of "not guilty by reason of insanity." The judge, the same one who presided at the first trial, ordered Magee gagged and beaten when he objected to the plea. Finally, after court-appointed doctors determined that Ruchell had "paranoid tendencies" but was legally sane, the plea was dropped.

Attorney J. Clay Jacke, whom Ruchell refers to as "their hand-picked, fraud-minded, grizzle-dog, pig lawyer," scarcely cross-examined the prosecution's witnesses. Ruchell protested and soon had a muzzle placed over his mouth and his hands tied behind his back by order of the court.

When the prosecution rested its case, defense lawyer Jacke simply called Ruchell to the stand and asked him one question as his defense.

"Did you rob Mr. Brown?"

"I refuse to answer any questions on the grounds that they might tend to incriminate me, and the fact that the transcript that was issued to me on appeal is incomplete, incorrect, and insufficient," Ruchell answered.

Again, three-hours-minus-a-lunch-break later, the verdict was guilty.

Since then, Magee has filed hundreds of documents with the courts challenging his original conviction, the faulty transcript, and his 1965 conviction. San Quentin guards refused him carbon paper on the grounds that he might make a bomb out of it, and Ruchell's myriad legal documents were all painstakingly hand-written in quadruplicate.

Over the years, he became a legendary "jailhouse lawyer," filing writs and petitions which helped release several fellow prisoners. But his appeals on his own behalf gained no action.

* * *

On August 7, 1970, 17-year-old Jonathan Jackson entered the Marin County Courthouse with a valise full of guns and railroad flares taped together to look like dynamite. In the neon atmosphere of a courtroom inside, James McClain, a 37-year-old black prisoner was facing trial on charges of stabbing a guard at San Quentin. Also in the courtroom were William Christmas and Ruchell Magee, fellow prisoners waiting to testify in McClain's defense.

Suddenly, Jonathan Jackson rose from his seat in the spectators' gallery and said: "This is it gentlemen. I've got an automatic weapon. Everybody freeze."

Jackson passed out guns to the three prisoners and took as hostages Judge Harold Haley, Assistant D.A. Gary Thomas, and several jurors. For ten minutes, the rebels remained in the courtroom explaining how the conditions of their lives made it necessary for them to do what they were doing.

A photograph of Ruchell Magee holding a sawed-off shotgun taped around Judge Haley's neck appeared in newspapers around the world.

With their hostages the men walked to a waiting rented van and got in. Ruchell says that upon leaving the courthouse, he let go of the shotgun taped to Haley and that it dangled loosely from that point on.

Then 19 seconds of continuous gun-fire blasted the escape van.

Jackson, McClain, Christmas and Haley were dead; D.A. Thomas and Magee were seriously wounded. Ruchell, being the sole surviving prisoner, soon found himself accused of kidnap and murder.

* * *

When the case against Ruchell began, he again refused court-appointed representation. "I know the courts aren't going to appoint somebody to whip their own ass with, especially when they have something to hide," he told one of the few visitors to make it past the maze of court orders and security measures designed to keep the real Ruchell Magee as far away from opened-minded reporters as possible.

Meanwhile, by courtesy of the San Francisco major media, the prosecution painted a picture of Ruchell as a wild man with an IQ of 70. This figure was supposedly Ruchell's score on an intelligence test administered by his captors.

His portrayal as a moron bolstered the state's claim that Magee was a wanton killer, and also came up dozens of times as the justification for refusing Ruchell the right to speak as his own lawyer.

State prosecutor Albert Harris, who also unsuccessfully prosecuted Angela Davis in 1972, once told newsmen, "The defendant's below normal intelligence, his subnormal education, and his indisposition towards the courts of law do not adequately equip him to save his own life."

But finally, after an aggressive courtroom showdown in which Ruchell knocked his court-appointed attorney off his chair, liberal Judge

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Leonard Ginsburg got the point. After 15 years in prison, Ruchell was granted the right to defend himself. A week and a half later, he asked, and the court agreed, that Robert Carrow be appointed co-counsel.

After arguing successfully that the trial should not take place in the same Marin County courthouse where the shoot-out took place, Ruchell got a change of venue to San Francisco. When the trial moved to San Francisco, a new judge took charge and immediately revoked Ruchell's right to speak as his own attorney, leaving Carrow as his sole defender.

* * *

The trial of Ruchell Magee took place behind the most elaborate security precautions in America's legal history. When all the bills are in, his trial is expected to be the most expensive criminal trial on California record, topping $1 million.

To get into the Hall of Justice where Ruchell's trial was in progress, everyone had to pass through a metal detector similar to the ones which are now standard equipment at airports.

To get into the trial room was another matter altogether. On the main floor, a would-be spectator had to produce an I.D. and obtain a special pass. The hall outside the courtroom on the third floor was cordoned off by 20 county sheriffs' deputies acting as bailiffs and an equal-sized squadron from the San Francisco police Tac Squad.

Any spectator with an outstanding warrant -- even for a minor traffic violation 10 years ago -- got busted at this point. Those in the clear were then photographed and frisked. Women were ordered to pass behind a screen where they were given vaginal searches for concealed weapons.

Finally, shortly before court came to session, the spectators were allowed to enter the courtroom, but only on condition that they sit in assigned seats and maintain silence the bailiffs enforced.

A $15,000 bulletproof shield, first erected for the trial of the Soledad Brothers, separated spectators from the courtroom proceedings.

A closed-circuit television camera kept its eye on the spectators at all times. No spectator could leave the courtroom until the session was gavelled to an end. Those who had to use the bathrooms were told that if they insisted on leaving, they might forfeit the right to return to any future sessions of the trial.

* * *

By the most orthodox legal standards, Ruchells case went very well. The prosecution's heaviest witnesses had their testimony ripped to shreds by a world-famous specialist in legal medicine, and psychologists of national reputation, and by people who were at the scene of the shoot-out.

"Gary Thomas saw what happened and he told you what happened, and I suppose it will be just as vivid in his mind 20 years from now," said prosecutor Harris.

Gary Thomas, the assistant D.A. and star witness who was held hostage in the van, testified that he had seen Ruchell shoot off half of Haley's head with the sawed-off shotgun. Thomas, confined to a wheelchair for life as a result of a bullet wound suring the crossfire, claimed to be the man who shot Jackson, McClain, and Christmas. But his testimony didn't cut ice with the jury.

"We think that what happened in that van was not as the pain-ridden Mr. Thomas thought happened," said juror Hugh Chalmers, an employee of the Bank of California who considered the whole case a "human tragedy."

"We feel that the judge was already dead when that shotgun went off," Chalmers explained. "I think Mr. Thomas was honest but I think his story was twisted."

Thomas's testimony lost much of its credibility when San Quentin guard John Matthews claimed that credit for the deaths of Jackson, McClain and Christmas rightfully belonged to him.

One of the most carefully studied details of the trial was a shock photo introduced by the prosecution. It depicted the corpse of Judge Haley lying in the excape van minutes after the shooting.

The shock backfired in favor of the defense.

Since Ruchell was supposed to have killed Judge Haley by firing the shotgun taped to Haley's neck, the prosecution had to make a case that the shotgun wound was the cause of Haley's death. The shock photo showed no blood anywhere around the gaping hole in Haley's face, not even on his collar. The absence of blood is always a strong indication that a wound has been inflicted after death, as the world's leading criminal pathologist pointed out. Indeed, two quarts of blood were found in Haley's lungs near a .38 caliber chest wound. The guards who attacked the escape vehicle were armed with .38 caliber weapons.

The conclusion, for most of the jurors, was obvious: Judge Haley was the hapless victim of San Quentin's incredible "hostage rule," which as a guard testified, requires San Quentin marksmen to ignore the lives of hostages during an escape attempt.

* * *

The biggest surprise in the case was that Robert Carrow, the ex-mayor of wealthy Novato, came to respect Ruchell's legal prowess and adopted a legal strategy which accorded with Ruchell's unwavering determination to raise larger questions than the courts of law were eager to hear.

Although he didn't neglect to build a solid case based on details of the escape attempt, Carrow also argued the case on the basis of California's principle of "diminished capacity." This principle states that if a defendant had no choice but to take a certain action, then no crime could be committed.

Still a far cry from Ruchell's claim that his illegal imprisonment entitled him the slave's "right to rebel," this defense made it possible for Ruchell to speak his own mind in court, for the first time in his life. He addressed the jury in a quiet and intense voice for five straight hours.

He told the jurors that if he failed to convince them that his original conviction was illegal and that he had been a long-time victim of a conspiracy to silence him, then he would plead guilty to the murder and kidnap charges.

He detailed his voluminous efforts to get justice through the legal system, and said he joined the escape attempt "mainly to save my life from a conspiracy to murder me at San Quentin -- a plot by judges, prison officials and the Attorney General's office to murder me in order to hide their crimes."

Ruchell's response to prosecutor Harris' cross-examination on the events of August 1970: "I could see what was happening and I couldn't see. I could hear and I couldn't hear. In my mind was overcoming oppression, and what was happening around me wasn't the focus of what I was thinking. I didn't want anyone to get hurt. Killing someone wouldn't have helped me prove what I'm proving here today."

* * *

As one defense lawyer described it, Ruchell Magee took the "walk to freedom." He held a gun to a judge's head in a photograph that can never be forgotten.

The prosecutor, angry at his defeat, wants to try the whole case again, though he may be forced to drop the murder charge since 11 jurors didn't buy it.

But there is still the kidnap charge.

Ruchell Magee is still far from freedom.

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THOUSANDS PROTEST POLITICAL OPPRESSION IN PORTUGAL: DEMAND END TO COLONIAL WAR

AVIERO, Portugal (LNS)--Several thousand people attended the third Congress of Democratic Opposition, an anti-fascist coalition against Portugal's Caetano regime. The Government permitted this gathering--under heavy restrictions--prior to the National Assembly elections to be held next fall. However, officials were alarmed at the large turnout.

The Congress met for one week ending April 8, and included communists and socialists as well as liberals, republicans and even monarchists. All were united in their desire to end 45 years of political oppression and economic hardship as well as the colonial wars being waged in Angola, Guinea-Bissau and Mozambique.

"Twelve years of colonial war represent a crime against humanity by the destruction of African populations and cultures," their final declaration stated, "and by the absurd sacrifice that has bled the country in lives and in resources. It constitutes a profound sapping of moral energies of a people that needs to mobilize them to build the future."

Aviero, the small fishing town where the gathering took place, was swamped during the weekend both by delegates to the Congress and by a heavy contingent of police sent to the area. The police set up road blocks outside of the town to halt incoming cars and buses, and hundreds of delegates had to travel several miles into town on foot.

On the last day of the Congress, 1500 delegates attempted to march to a square where there is a monument to Jose Estavao, a 19th century liberal politician. However, police blocked off the square and turned back the marchers, then attacked them from behind with dogs and clubs. About 25 people were injured.

The Congress passed a resolution calling for a "struggle against the absolute power of monopolistic capitalism." Delegates noted that the average annual income in Portugal is the lowest in Europe. This was related to the fact that Portugal is itself a victim of colonization as well as being a colonial power.

The main national industries in Portugal are metal, ship building, petroleum, chemicals, paper, automobiles and tourism. All are controlled by foreign capital--mainly from the U.S., Britian, West Germany, France, Sweden, Holland and Japan.

The same foreign interests operate in Portugal's African colonies. Protected by NATO arms, they take most of the profits leaving comparatively little for Portugal's own economy once the cost of the wars is subtracted.

Also, because of the extremely low wages and poor working conditions there has been an extraordinarily high rate of emigration both in the industrial and agricultural labor force.

Opposition in Portugal has not been limited to gatherings "permitted" by the government. Sabotage within the country has been steadily increasing in the last few years. Although Caetano blames the sabotage on the anti-colonial insurgent groups in the African colonies, there are at least two militant groups operating secretly and effectively inside Portugal. These are Armed Revolutionary Action (ARA) and the National Popular Liberation Front (FPLN).

In June, 1971, ARA claimed responsibility for an ingeniously planned bombing that cut off all communications at the NATO conference in Lisbon. There have been numerous extensive explosions at heavily guarded air force and naval bases, police academies and ports. Several ships carrying troops and munitions to Africa have been destroyed.

On March 10th, three bombs went off within a 12 hour period in three different military installations, suggesting the presence of a highly organized anti-military movement operating withing Portugal. Such actions have brought increased repression. Caetano stated that "It is the duty of every Portuguese to collaborate with the forces of security to repress this action that is aimed at the creation of terror and the weakening of the nation's morale."

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WOODCUTTERS ORGANIZING IN SOUTH: "WE'RE REACHING OUT TO EVERYBODY"

by Fred Walters

LIBERATION News Service

(Editor's note: A quarter of a million people in the deep south make their living as woodcutters. As recently as two years ago, they were earning barely $2000 a year for 12-13 hours of work a day, 5 days a week.

In the fall of 1971, when Masonite -- one of the largest woodyards in Mississippi -- lowered woodcutters' wages by increasing the amount of wood required for a load, the woodcutters struck.

After 3 months, the Masonite strikers, 65-70% of whom are black, forced Masonite to recapitulate. Encouraged by this success, the association of woodcutters and haulers, the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association (GPA) has continued organizing.

They are expanding their membership to include woodworkers in the big international paper companies: Scott, International and St. Regis. Eventually they hope to organize woodworkers in Florida, Georgia, Texas and Louisiana who have shown interest in the Association.

One of their first demands, when they have gathered enough support, will be a standard measurement of cut wood which would be recognized in all woodyards. Now, wood is measured by a variable unit which differs from place to place and results in uneven and arbitrary pay.

GPA will also demand a fair price for cut wood, a considerable increase over what they are getting now.

Fred Walters, an old-time woodcutter, was elected president of GPA last year. The following are excerpts of his description of a woodcutters' work which first appeared in The Southern Patriot.)

LAUREL, Miss. (LNS) -- I've lived here in Jones County nearly all my life. I've actually cut and hauled wood for 35 years. I was 12 or 13 years old when I started. My father cut wood, not the same kind we're cutting now, but he cut firewood for people's fireplaces.

Why do people cut wood? Because a guy, if he's been all his life in the woods, why he's hard to get out of them woods. Well really, that is about the only place that you can go that you can do, just a little, as you please about what you do.

It's just a little different than being under a boss man, with the boss man looking down your shirt collar all day. And that's the reason why a lot of these wood haulers are still wood haulers. They just don't like the idea of a man standing up giving orders.

When Masonite first came to Laurel, Mississippi, their wood had to be peeled and stacked, and you had to leave it in the woods to dry. If it was in the summertime, it would take about five or six weeks to dry.

I cut and peeled the stuff and wrapped it for a good long time. About 12 years ago they stopped peeling the wood.

Then I got started to hauling to the plant for a guy who had a truck. We'd go through the woods where it was cut and peeled, pick it up, and haul it to the plant. I did this for a long time. Then eventually I got a truck of my own.

Let me tell you about my truck. I've got this truck I bought in 1964 and I've been hauling wood on this truck all this time. I paid $3400 for it when I bought it and I checked about a month ago, and I still owe $1700 on the truck. So there is something else the companies are doing to the people. Eight years and I still owe $1700.

You can take a pencil and a piece of paper and you can sit down and figure yourself a millionaire in six months in the wood business. But when you get your saws and your truck and go there, it don't turn out like that.

Even before you get to the woods you could snag a brand new tire, and I have done that. And maybe a stick will jam up through your radiator or your brake, and tear off a brake lining. Or maybe your saw, you'll get out there and a tree will cut

"WE'RE MOVING TOGETHER"

There is one thing the Gulfcoast Pulpwood Association is doing that no other association has ever attempted to do here, and that is to get the white people and the colored people together. And we're doing it, there's no question about it.

It doesn't matter if it's the Ku Klux Klan, or if it's the damn law, or who in the hell tries to get in our way, we're going to move. And I mean we're going to move together.

The reason why they have been able to control the poor people is because they've always had the white man and the colored man at one another, to keep them separated. Because they know damn well if they ever let them get together that they're going to have some strength.

About 65 or 70% of the cutters now is colored. It used to be more whites. And the reason for this is that these paper companies wouldn't let colored people have trucks and saws. This lasted up until five, six years ago.

They just began to let a few colored people have trucks, very few. And really, the kind of truck they'd let him have would be something that some white man had wore out or wouldn't pay for.

But then, when we went out on strike, that's when they really turned the trucks over to the colored people. They thought they would get them to haul over the picket line. That's the way they have kept us separated all these many years. But actually that backfired on them too.

As of right now a colored man can go and get a truck as quick as a white man. Now that was something else that this strike brought on. And the colored people realizes this too. They're not fooled by the company no more than the whites are. We all understand the same language. You see, this strike done a lot of things to the woodcutters.--F.W.

back on your saw and tear your saw up. That's 300 and some dollars.

You'll bog down, tear your saw up, blow out a tire, ruin a radiator, and you won't even get a load. I've left my truck in the woods as high as two weeks at a time before I could even get it out of a bog.

Cutting wood is one of the most dangerous things that a man ever done in his life. Just on a little mistake, and that's all. He can lose a leg or an arm, he can even lose his head.

And I have seen several people that the saw would get away from them. If you were making a cut in a log and that bar happens to tighten up, or happens to hit a solid limb or something, it can throw that saw back up and split your head wide open.

And I have seen three cases where their heads split wide open and their brains done poured out of their head.

Then also, the saw is not the only dangerous part. Because you've got that loader there. Your truck motor has a power takeoff that lifts your lumber. And maybe you've got a piece of wood that one weighs a thousand pounds coming up off the ground and coming right on up over your head. Maybe the tongs will slip, the tongs that holds that piece of wood up there. Right on your head.

The power saw has taken a lot of the hard work out of cutting wood. It's not as heavy work but it's more dangerous. A bucksaw, like we used to use never split anybody's head.

What you have to do -- and this you have to learn how, just like the rest of it -- there's a trick to handling this wood. And also there is a trick to know how to set your truck to load it. It's one of those things that you either learn it or you starve. That is the real truth.

* * *

St. Regis Paper Company was going to put a mill up, up there between Ellisville and Laurel, and what did Masonite do? They hired every man that was available. It didn't make no difference if he had a crutch, they'd hire him. Then after they hired up all the labor, and St. Regis moved their mill over yonder to Monticello, they fired 1,500 men at one time. That was about four or five, maybe six years ago.

I have talked to people up north when we made a trip up there, and actually, the way I see it, it's the same. The same man is controlling them people there that's controlling us down here. The same man. He's the money man. And he has got the government with him, he's got the state, he's got the county, he's got it all.

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(See graphics in this packet to go with this story.)

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"Here in Chile, we do not use the term 'Yankee go home.' We say "Imperialists go home.'"

-- Chilean President Salvadore Allende Gossens addressing a Labor Unions Assembly, Chile.

(See graphic in this packet to go with this story.)

WAR IN CAMBODIA: PHNOM PENH SURROUNDED BY LIBERATION FORCES

LIBERATION New Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Cambodia is a small country that has loomed large in the news lately. Recent reports from its capital, Phnom Penh, describe how Cambodian liberation forces, the Khmer Rouge, have effectively cut off the supply routes leading to that city. Inside Phnom Penh, discontent with the resident Lon Nol government grows.

Even before the recent siege by liberation forces, the capital was the scene of strikes and student-teacher demonstrations. Now with inflation spiralling even higher as supply routes are completely cut off, the unhappiness, the strikes and the subsequent government repression continue.

On March 17, following an abortive attempt by a Cambodian Air Force officer to assassinate Lon Nol by bombing the presidential palace, the government shut down all non-government news sources and began arresting large numbers of people.

By mid-April, U.S. planes -- already bombing outside the city -- began airlifting supplies into Phnom Penh.

Five tankers bringing needed fuel oil and gasoline to Phnom Penh from Saigon made it through the blockade, only with this air cover. On April 12, just after the airlift had begun, Lon Nol requested the support of South Vietnamese ARVN troops and Thai troops to help fight off the Khmer Rouge. Neither army rushed to his aid.

Why is the Cambodian military, headed by the president's brother, General Lon Non, so desperate for help?

First of all, despite their numerical superiority over the Khmer Rouge forces, the Lon Non troops are not able to quell the rebels. The liberation forces, which have grown in the past three years from a few thousand to somewhere near 50,000 can generally outwit and outfight the reluctant Lon Non troops.

Much of the Khmer Rouge advantage has to do with the incredible corruption inside the Cambodian army. The American public probably first became aware of this corruption late last year when items like the following, which appeared in the New York Times on December 28, captured their attention:

"The (Lon Nol) government said that it had sometimes met payrolls of 300,000 troops even though it has now found that the actual number of men in the army is about 200,000. These 'phantom' troops -- a creation of false payrolls submitted by unit commanders -- represent the most widespread form of corruption in Cambodia and have become the focus of bitter and popular complaint."

It is doubtful that the government's admission followed fast on the heels of the "discovery." Corruption in the military is notorious and has been a permanent feature of the Lon Nol government. Lon Non, who has recently been awarded control over the Phnom Penh area, is in a good position to make a fast buck as foreign aid, when it arrives at all, comes through that city.

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THE CAMBODIAN LIBERATION FORCES: WHO ARE THEY?

The Cambodian liberation forces fight under the banner of the Royal Government of National Union of Cambodia (known as GRUNC -- the name is taken from the Union's French acronym); GRUNC's military arm is known as the United National Front of Cambodia (FUNC).

Headed by Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Peking, GRUNC/FUNC includes former militants of the Cambodian communist (Khmer Rouge) movement who have been joined by pro-Sihanouk and anti-Lon Nol Cambodians of various political persuasions. Although the Lon Nol government consistently blames the war on what it calls the "North Vietnamese and Vietcong policy of aggression," much of the fighting against Lon Nol is done by Cambodians.

For example, Phillippe Pons, reporter for the French daily Le Monde, visited a Buddhist monastery which appeared to have been attacked by liberation forces after Lon Nol's soldiers took refuge there.

"The attackers were mostly Khmers; there were very few Vietnamese," Pons was told by the monks. And at Oudong, a town of 10,000 which the liberation forces besieged for two weeks and then abandoned, Pons learned again that the attackers were mostly Cambodian: "They were only Khmers with their red turbans," he was told.

As recently as mid-October, 1972, when "GRUNC" was mentioned to a Lon Nol spokesman in Washington, the reply came politely but firmly that "there is no such thing as FUNC in our country. There are forces of the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong, and maybe some few Cambodians who have been involved by force."

But now, even the Lon Nol regime tacitly acknowledges the growing strength of the liberation forces. Recently, official briefings have mentioned the "Red Khmers," as well as North Vietnamese and National Liberation Front forces fighting against Lon Nol.

At the time of Sihanouk's ouster in early 1970 the Khmer Rouge forces in the countryside totalled 3,000.

Since then, according to most estimates, the liberation forces has grown to 50,000.

According to a GRUNC publication, the Cambodian liberation forces' political program includes land reform and the establishment of producers' and consumers' cooperatives. As in other resistance movements, the fighting forces live among the people.

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(The information in this box was condensed from material in Viet-Nam: What Kind of Peace?, recently published by the Indochina Resource Center, 1322 18th St. NW, Washington, D.C., 20036. Copies are available from them for $1.50.)

But besides padding the bank accounts of top military and government men, the corruption has a debilitating effect on the army itself.

Some of the "phantom troops" the government reported are sheer invention, names of people who never existed; others are dead men. When a man is killed his commanding officer may neglect to report his death, thereby continuing to receive the salary. However he inflates his payroll list, the result is the same. When orders come from Phnom Penh sending his unit into the field, they go out with maybe half the men they are supposed to have.

Also, the commander may not be satisfied to merely collect the "phantom" salaries. He may help himself to part or all of his existing troops' payments. As a result, troop loyalty and morale are subject to decline; recent reports from both sides of the battle reveal that such a decline is now in progress.

In addition to being poorly paid, the troops in the field may be poorly armed. American aid pours into Cambodia in undetermined but large amounts (the U.S. government does not provide exact figures), but equipment is sold, and money pocketed by top military men.

In any case, much of the best equipment the army possesses remains in or near the city of Phnom Penh, where liberation forces rarely tread, but where Lon Non's officers are more likely to position themselves. Far removed from their troops and the dangers in the field, they feel little obligation to see that the ground troops are properly outfitted, preferring to insure that their own police and security forces are well armed and supplied.

What this means is that Lon Nol cannot support his own army, and therefore cannot depend on it. And while he can expect and is receiving American air support, he cannot expect American ground troops, largely for American reasons.

In the spring of 1970, U.S. and Saigon troops invaded Cambodia. The invasion followed the coup in which Lon Nol seized power, ousting Prince Norodom Sihanouk who now lives in exile in Peking and heads GRUNC (The Royal Government of the National Union of Cambodia -- the government of the Khmer Rouge.)

American reaction against the 1970 invasion -- primarily based on the introduction of American troops into another Southeast Asian country -- was strong. The invasion itself, which was supposed to rout out Vietnamese "communist" infiltration through Cambodia and into South Vietnam, was a military failure. These factors combined to force Nixon to promise in so many words "never again."

By 1971, Nixon was calling Cambodia, "the Nixon Doctrine in its purest form." That was so, he explained "because in Cambodia what we are doing is helping the Cambodians to help themselves rather than to go in and do the fighting ourselves." But his splendid analysis was forced in part by a bill passed in Congress in 1970 which prohibited reintroduction of U.S. ground troops into Cambodia, and in part by the knowledge that the American public would not stand for another "Cambodia," especially one that wouldn't work.

In any case, the Nixon Doctrine apparently does not rule out air support. Ever since the 1970 invasion, if not before, the bombing has been steady. Recently, in reaction to the blockade of Phnom Penh, it has increased tremendously. Govern-

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ment figures show 150 sorties by B-52's daily in the early part of March.

It is not clear just what this siege, or blockade, is all about. It is true that the Khmer Rouge have put a stranglehold on the city. But they have done this before, perhaps half a dozen times. Whether or not this attempt is more successful than past ones is not easy to tell, as news sources in Phnom Penh do not report this current blockade in the context of the three year struggle.

It is also true that popular discontent with the Lon Nol regime is growing, and has been growing for the past few years, making that government more sensitive and susceptible to attack, physical and otherwise. Following the recent attempt to assassinate Lon Nol, a Times reporter said:

"The popularity and credibility of President Lon Nol have sunk so low that the predominant reaction to last Saturday's bombing of the Presidential Palace was regret that the disgruntled Cambodian Air Force pilot who carried out the lone attack missed his target."

On the subject of Lon Nol's credibility, the same New York Times report indicated that most people believed that the hand grenade that killed two teachers attending a strike meeting on March 17 was thrown by Lon Nol's men, even though the government officially denied it, accusing the "communists" of the act.

It is not clear how the Khmer Rouge's recent offensive will end. It is not likely that the liberation forces will attempt to seize the city itself, if for no other reason, than fear of American bombing. They may, though, succeed in tightening their perimeter around Phnom Penh. Now most sources report that Lon Nol's control is confined to a 40 mile radius around the city.

In fact, according to a reporter for Le Monde, Phillippe Pons, the liberation forces already control 85% of the country. Although some dispute this fugure, no one seems ready to take seriously Lon Nol's claim to control over 2/3 of Cambodia.

Norodom Sihanouk, who turned up in Hanoi in early April, after a month-long secret visit in the liberated areas of Cambodia (a visit Lon Nol claims is impossible) seems to be happy with FUNC's progress. But ultimate progress, victory for the liberation forces, hinges in large part on an end to American intervention in Cambodia, an end which is not yet in sight.

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(Thanks to the Indochina Resource Center and Judy Coburn for much of the information in this story.)

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"The death penalty is not a deterrent so long as there is doubt whether it can be applied. The law I will propose would remove this doubt."

-- Richard Nixon, March 10, 1973.

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SUBSCRIBERS AND FRIENDS: The response to this month's billing so far has not been very good, and the past two month's have been pretty bad, too. Please send us some money, we need your help.

[See graphics section of this packet and others]

THE AGREEMENT AT WOUNDED KNEE DISSOLVES:
"THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT STARTED DICTATING SURRENDER"

LIBERATION News Service

WOUNDED KNEE, S.D. (LNS)--"They made us many promises, more than I can remember," Red Cloud (1822-1909), a leader of the Oglala Sioux once said. Since he made that remark a massacre of Indians by the U.S. government took place at a small town in South Dakota called Wounded Knee. And now, 93 years later, a second confrontation is taking place. Many more government promises have also gone by the wayside since Red Cloud spoke.

Hardly had an agreement been signed inside a tepee at Wounded Knee between the Indians who have occupied the town since February 27 and federal officials, than the government was back-tracking. Two days later on Saturday, April 7, the meeting scheduled to take place in Washington between the White House and a number of Indian representatives was put off until Sunday,and then not held.

Friday, April 6, law enforcement officers and representatives from Wounded Knee were supposed to meet to discuss the dispossession of arms. "Before we even got to Washington, the federal government started dictating the dispossession of arms like they were dictating surrender," said Russell Means of the American Indian Movement (AIM) at a press conference in New York on April 10.

"By 7 am Saturday, 75 U.S. marshalls and FBI agents were preparing to sweep the area at Wounded Knee."

The terms of the agreement stated that the Indians at Wounded Knee wouldn't point their guns at Federal officers while the Indian negotiators were meeting with Nixon's representative, Leonard Garment, at the White House. Russell Means would call Wounded Knee if the meeting went well and that call would be a signal for the Indians to lay down their arms.

The government, claiming that the Indians changed their position on dispossession of arms, said they wouldn't meet until the Indians agreed to put down their arms.

So the Indians introduced another proposal on April 9.

The 7-part proposal included demands that: traditional Oglala Sioux chiefs and headmen be allowed immediate access to and from Wounded Knee; food and medical supplies be allowed in; armored personnel carriers and bunkers be pulled back to their original perimeters; all weapons, ammunition and explosives be placed in a tepee, a sacred peace pipe guarding the entrace. (The peace pipe would make it a mortal sin for an Indian to enter).

The proposal also demanded that treaty talks should begin in Washington and that the agreement, which was already signed, be implemented.

The government responded with their own proposal,but made no mention of the preliminary meeting (which never came about)in Washington to set up a treaty conference in May. "The main issue is the 1868 Sioux Treaty," Russell Means explained to reporters at the press conference. "Under the treaty we

more....

own the western part of South Dakota. We want to meet on the disposition of those lands. White people now gross $12 million of those lands--Indian lands."

Asked by reporters what kind of arrangement could be reached about the ownership of the lands, Means suggested that "there could be a lease arrangement made, along with back payments."

While they were in Washington, Means and Tom Bad Cob, one of the tribal chiefs from the Pine Ridge reservation, testified in front of the House Interior Subcommittee on Indian Affairs. They talked about living conditions on the reservation and about how the Sioux wanted implementation of the 1868 treaty.

Rep. James A. Haley, chairman of the Committee, called the Indians involved in the takeover at Wounded Knee "hoodlums" and said "I don't see how they can allow this group of goons--and that's what they are--to destroy property and take that place over."

It's true that there has been a lot of violence in and around the Pine Ridge Reservation--which side it originates from is a whole other question.

The original Wounded Knee massacre is vivid in the minds of those who live on the Pine Ridge Reservation. Many were told first hand by relatives who survived. One trooper (many of whom received medals after the massacre) described the scene after the massacre like this:

"The women lay thick. One girl about eighteen was supporting herself on her hand, the blood spurting from her mouth as from a pump. Near her lay two others, all around, like patches on the snow were dead squaws, each in a pool of blood."

Today, violence against Indian people by whites in the area, is still an accepted fact. At the end of January, Wesley Bad Heart Bull, a 20 year old Sioux, was stabbed to death by a white man in Buffalo Gap, South Dakota. The white man, David Schmitz, was charged with second degree manslaughter and freed on $5,000 bond.

At the same time Harold Withorne, Jr, an Indian, was held 29 days without bail on circumstantial evidence that he killed a white man. These two examples are the rule, not the exception. Several hundred Indians from the Pine Ridge and Rosebud reservations came down to Custer to protest. This time, however, they fought with police after a few Indians were jumped and burned down the Chamber of Commerce. Forty-two Indians--and no whites --were arrested and Custer became an armed camp with vigilantes standing with guns on the roof of every building.

On March 14, when the occupation of Wounded Knee was in its third week, Graciano "Chano" Jaurequi, a 25 year old Chicano from California who had come to Wounded Knee with five other Chicanos and Indians to bring supplies, was shot and killed by a policeman. The group had stopped to use a bathroom and their car was searched by a cop. The cop started hassling them, Chano pulled a knife, and the other cop shot him in the back. The police later claimed they shot him while he was robbing a store.

And Indian who was arrested in Gordon, Neb. just over the South Dakota border, was found hung in his cell, a "suicide", a half hour after he was brought in.

Yet the continual violence against the Indians doesn't stop with whites. One of the first issues that got many Indians on the Reservation involved was that of the tribal president, Richard Wilson. Wilson's candidacy was backed by a wealthy white rancher who poured money into his campaign which was used to buy votes. Once the opposition to his policies began to grow, Wilson surrounded himself with a "goon squad" which has used threats, firebombs and assault to maintain his power. The goon squad consists of 30 or 40 men hired by Wilson and paid out of tribal funds. In fact, Wilson managed to get $56,000 for his goons diverted from Rapid City flood aid money last November, with the help of the BIA area director. The Wounded Knee Legal Offense/Defence Committee is currently preparing affidavits to file in court against Wilson.

Since the takeover of Wounded Knee began, Wilson has set up roadblocks which have effectively stopped food and supplies from coming in. Although they were taken down after the agreement was reached on April 5, they are now up again, and the people inside Wounded Knee are eating only rice and beans.

During the second week of April, Eugene Whitehawk, a medicine man in his 70's who went to New York recently to speak on behalf of the Independent Oglala Nation at the UN, was "beaten up so badly he couldn't talk", said one of the people at the Legal Offence/ Defense office. His wife had been threatened by some of Wilson's vigilantes the day before.

Wilson's power is such that he has gotten a number of vocal people fired from their jobs. As the Pine Ridge Reservation has almost 70% unemployment or underemployment, that action is devastating. One woman who was active in the Oglala Sioux Civil Rights Organization which has played an important part in the occupation, was fired from her job as head of a community health program. Six people in her office were fired as well.

While Wilson continues his semi-legal harassment of the occupants of Wounded Knee and supporters of the occupation on the reservation, the U.S. government is moving in more "legal" channels. Already 78 secret indictments have been issued against people allegedly involved. And there have been over 300 arrests related to Wounded Knee of which 180 are in the local area.

One of the government's favorite weapons against political people--the Rap Brown Act--has been used a against many people who have started out in caravans from other states to bring supplies in. The charge--intending to incite a riot. People have been arrested in Tuskarora, North Carolina; Nevada; Portland, Oregon and Gallup, New Mexico.

So when a Congressman like James Haley talks about "hoodlums" and "goons" and violence, you wonder just who he's talking about.

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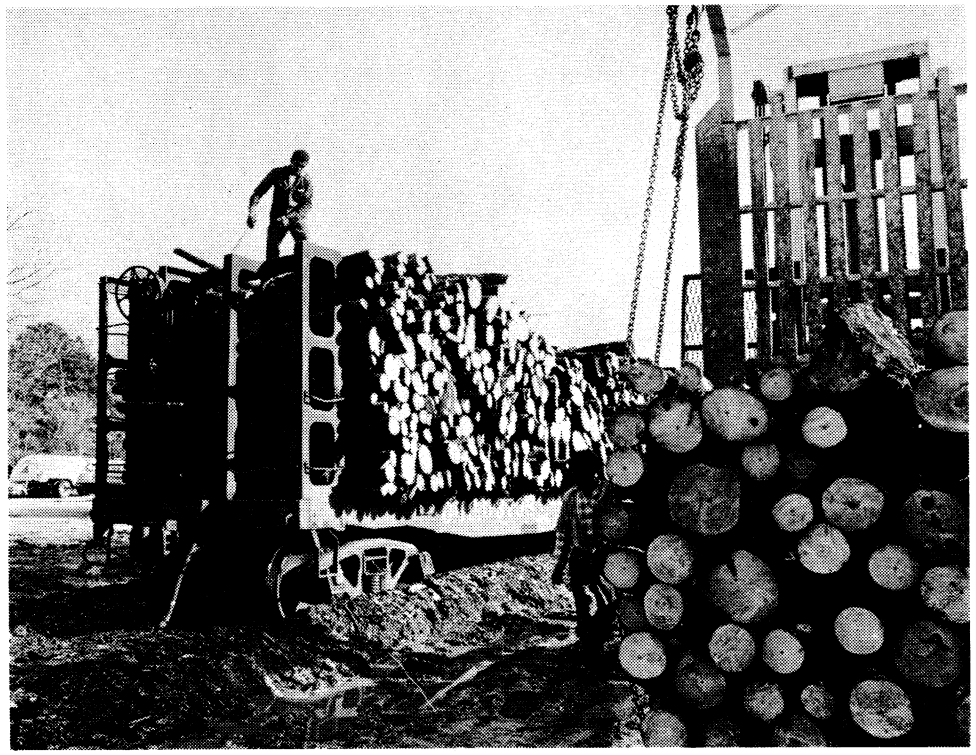
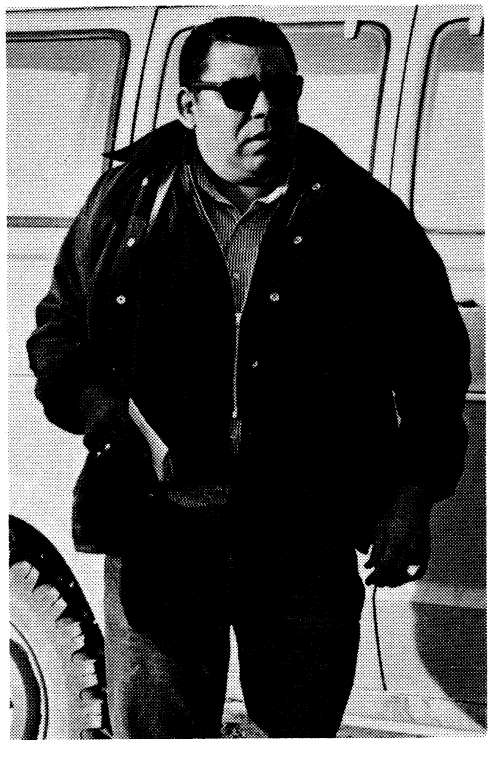
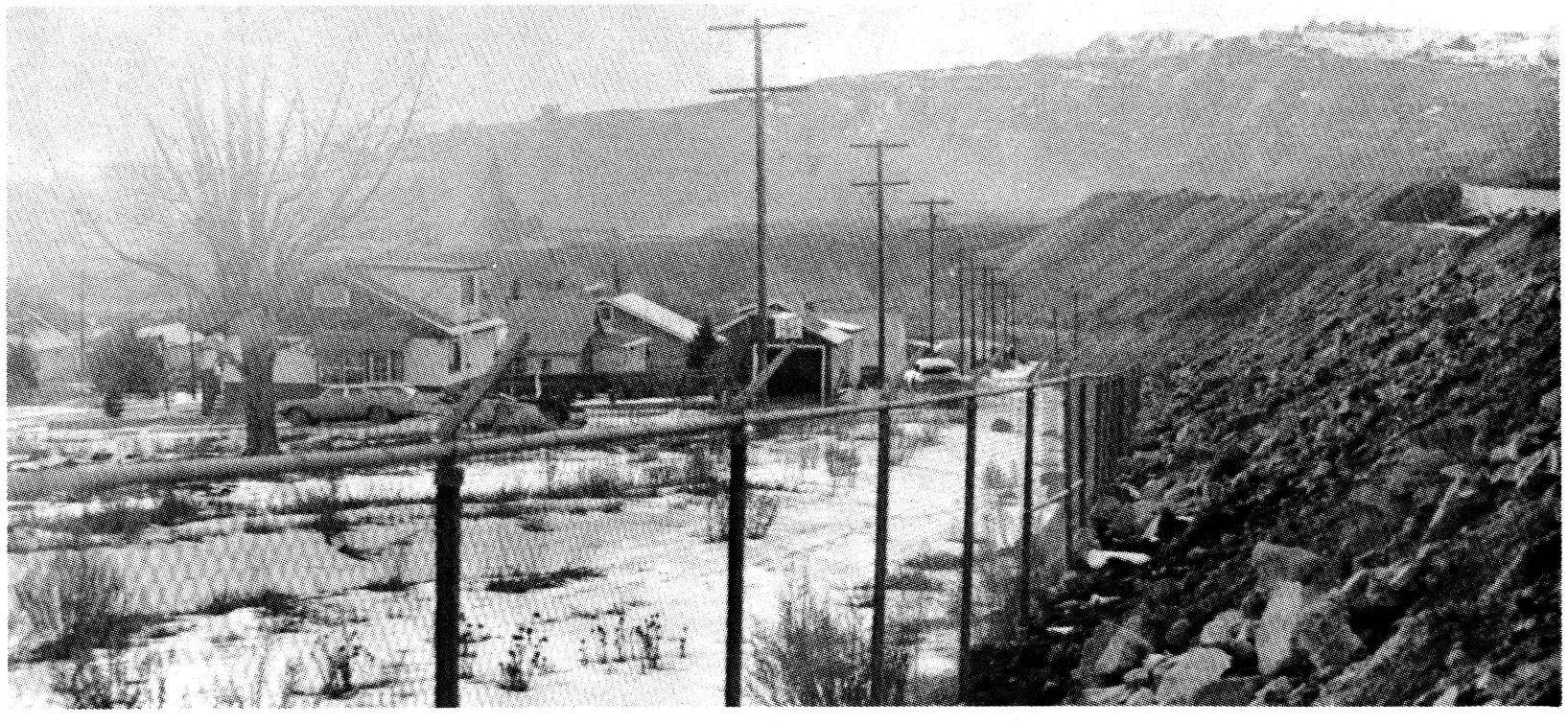
"I have been trying to seize the promises which they made to me; I have been grasping but I cannot find them. What they promised me straight way, I have not yet seen the half of it."

--Big Bear, a Canadian Cree, July, 31 1884





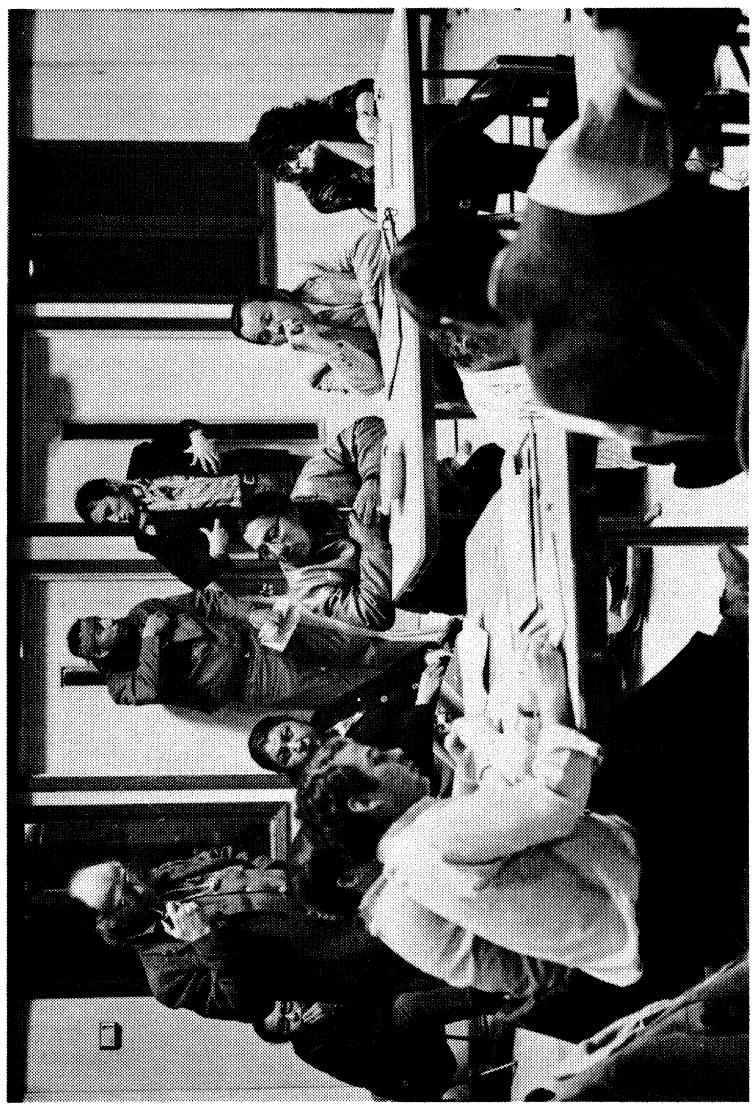


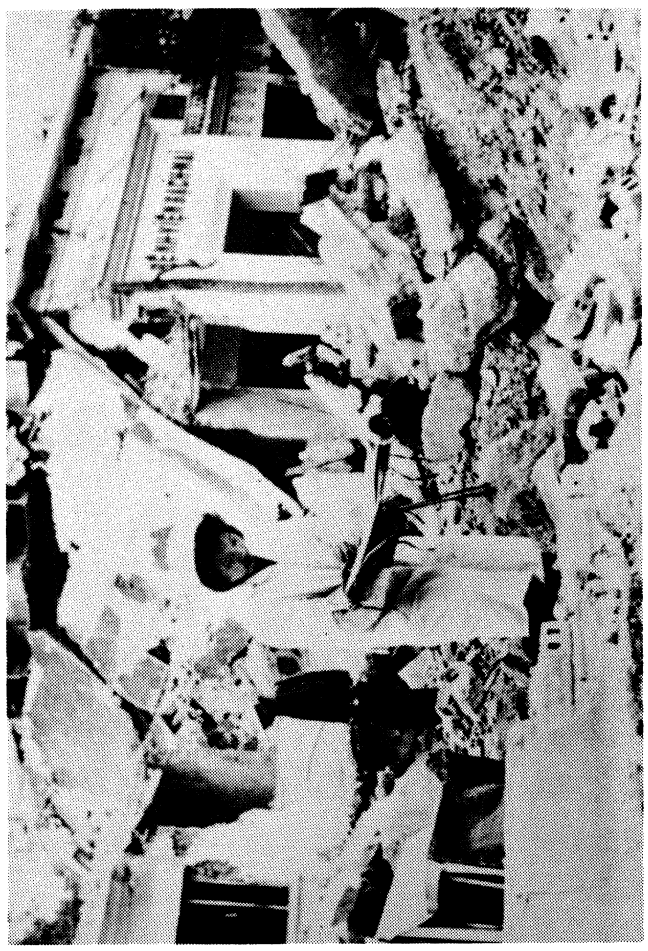
TOP RIGHT: This is a view of the "demilitarized zone between the Berkeley Pit and the Butte community of McQueen. Half of McQueen is buried under the growing mountain of waste at right. Some of the pit's terraces loom in the background. See Butte story on page one of packet #515.
CREDIT: BORROWED TIMES/LNS.

TOP LEFT: This photo of a woodcutter at work may be used with the story on page 18.
CREDIT: Audrey Schirmer/SOUTHERN PATRIOT/LNS.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Dick Wilson, Tribal President of the Pine Ridge Reservation, South Dakota. See stories on Wounded Knee in this packet and packets #509, 511, 512, and 514.
CREDIT: Kevin McKiernan/LNS.

BOTTOM LEFT: This photo may also be used with the woodcutter story on page 18.
CREDIT: Audrey Schirmer/SOUTHERN PATRIOT/LNS.





TOP RIGHT: This Indian - Federal government negotiating session took place inside Wounded Knee last week. At left in foreground is Federal negotiator Frizzell and at right is AIM's Carter Camp. Seated at center are two local Oglala folks. Seated at right rear are Indian lawyers, Ramon Roubideaux and Beverly Axelrod. See Wounded Knee stories in this packet and in packets #509, 511, 512, and 514.
CREDIT: Kevin McKiernan/LNS.

TOP LEFT: Nixon, Thieu, Kissinger, and the prisoners in South Vietnam.
CREDIT: Christer Themptander/LNS.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Cambodian guerrillas photo can be used with the story on page 19.
CREDIT: VNA/LNS.

BOTTOM LEFT: This photo of a doctor checking through the rubble after the bombing of Bach Mai hospital goes with the story on page 11.
CREDIT: VNA/LNS.